THE BLACK PANTHER

INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY

VOL. XVIII. NO. 8 SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1978

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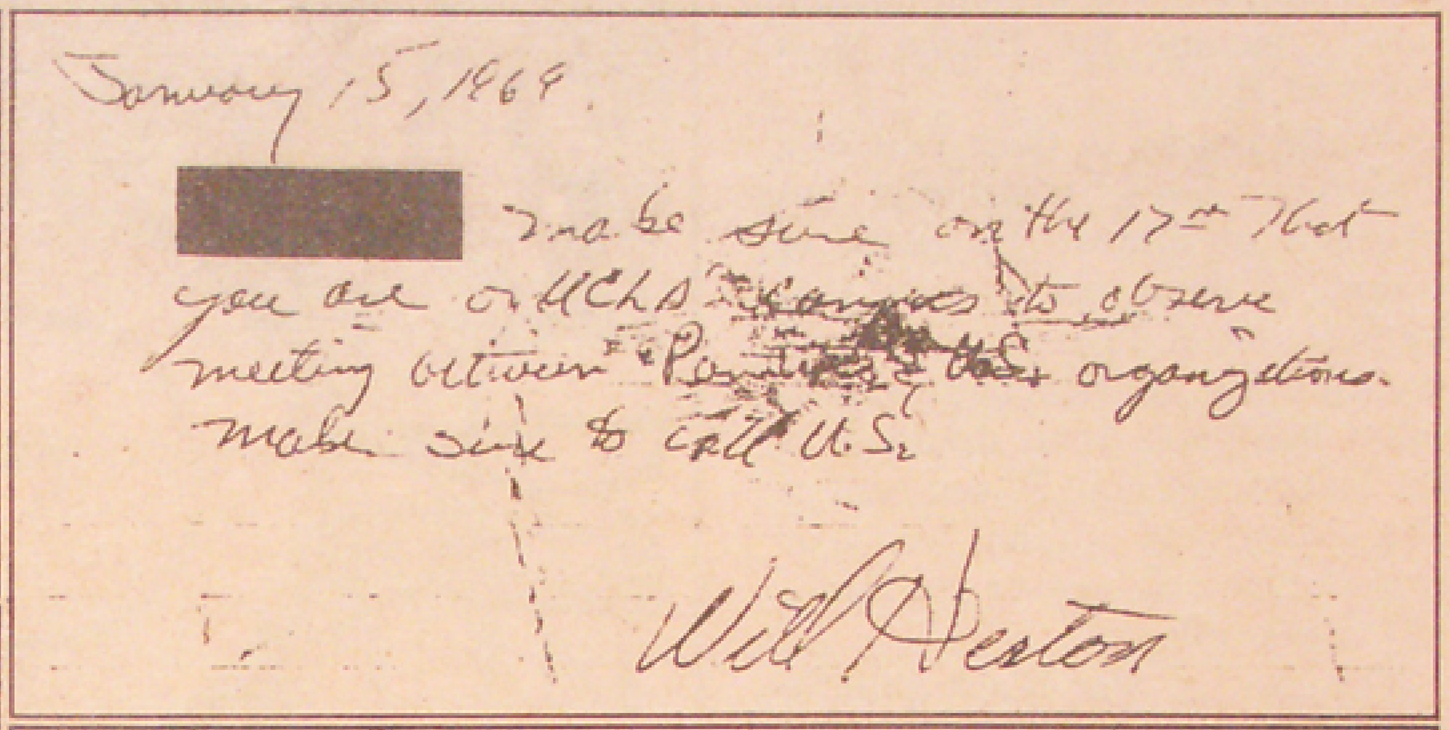


Black Ex-Agent—Provocateur

"F.B.I. PLOTTED TO ELIMINATE B.P.P. LEADERSHIP"



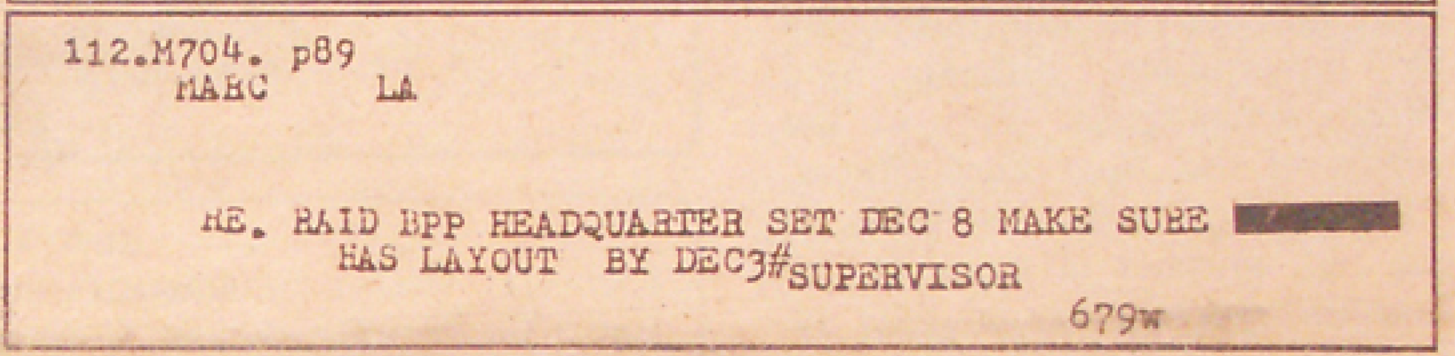




January 15, 1969.

[redacted] make sure on the 17th that you are on UCLA campus to observe meeting between Panthers & US organizations. make sure to call U.S.

Will Heaton



112.M704. p89
MARC LA

RE. RAID BPP HEADQUARTER SET DEC 8 MAKE SURE [redacted] HAS LAYOUT BY DEC3#SUPERVISOR

679w

BPP leaders ALPRENTICE CARTER and JOHN HUGGINS were victims of an FBI plot (top document).

(Oakland, Calif.) - A Black former agent-provocateur, admittedly employed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation from 1968 through 1975 to "inform on and observe the activities of the Black Panther Party," has stated in a sworn affidavit that the FBI plotted "to eliminate local and national leadership of the BPP during the month of December, 1969. The plan was to eliminate all of the national leadership based in Oakland, including the planned assassination of Huey P. Newton, Bobby Seale, and others."

The Black ex-agent, whose identity must remain anonymous at present, due to the fears of federal police retaliation against him on the part of his attorney, Charles R. Garry, asserts that:

(1) The chief of the Los Angeles FBI office, Brandon Cleary, told him that a Black agent-provocateur in Chicago put seco-barbital sleeping powder in some kool-aid he knew Fred Hampton was going to drink the night the 21-year-old BPP leader was slain on December 4, 1969. "The seco-barbital had been given to him by his supervising agent of the FBI."

(2) He provided the FBI with a layout of the Southern California Chapter BPP's office, located at 4115½ Central Avenue in Los Angeles, just prior to a police raid on December 8, 1969. "It was my work and the work of known informant Melvin 'Cotton' Smith which caused the raids to happen," the affidavit asserts.

To corroborate his statement, the Black ex-agent has turned over to attorney Garry several 3" x 5" file cards, each with a set of instructions on them, which he says is the way the FBI contacted him. All the file cards are signed with the name "Will Heaton," once the No. 2 man in the Los Angeles FBI hierarchy.

One of these cards, dated January 15, 1969 reads:

"(name) make sure on the 17th that you are

CONTINUED ON PAGE 6

MISTRIAL IN OAKLAND COP BRUTALITY CASE

(Oakland, Calif.) - A mistrial has been declared after the jury deadlocked last Tuesday in the assault trial of three White former Oakland police officers charged in the bloody beating of a 26-year-old Black man.



Oakland police caravan invades the community. The City's cops are notorious for murder and harassment of Black and poor people.

The mistrial was ruled after the jury, composed of eight Whites and four Blacks, had voted 10-2 to acquit Jack Landeros, and 7-5 to acquit Ted Gully and Melvin Perreira, according to jury foreman Anne L. Beeson, a Piedmont English teacher.

Gully was also charged with a second misdemeanor — making a false report to his superiors about the incident.

Beeson said the jury was confused about "the time sequence" involved in the incident. Eyewitnesses testified that the ex-cops beat Stanley Hendrix, who subsequently lapsed into a state of unconsciousness, for about five minutes. The defendants, offering police radio communications evidence, alleged that Hendrix was quickly "subdued" in less than a minute.

Municipal Judge Roderic Duncan scheduled proceedings for a possible retrial for March 20, at 1:30 p.m. He also postponed a

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Editorial
BLACKS STILL LAG

The statistics expose the myth of Black progress.

Today, one out of four Black workers in America is unemployed. The rate is 40 per cent for Black youth. Forty-eight per cent of Black families have only one wage earner, with 39 per cent of them women. The annual median family income for Blacks is a scant $9,252.

While Blacks in their mid-20's generally have completed an average of almost 12 years of school, a recent test revealed that 42 per cent of 17-year-old Blacks are illiterate. Black college enrollment has more than doubled in the last decade, but 80 per cent of Black students attend two-year community colleges or traditionally Black colleges.

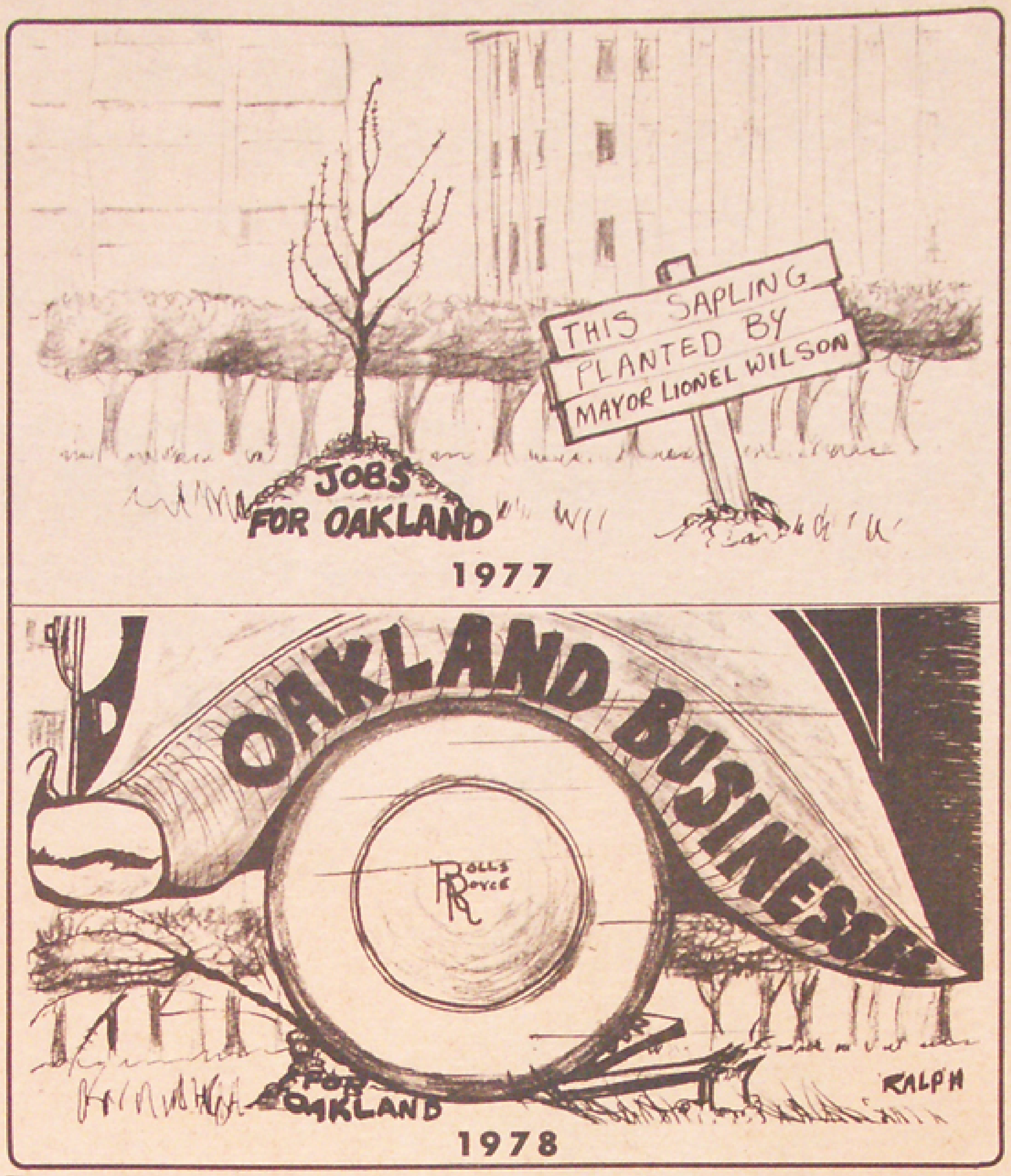
The rise of the Black middle class has been widely publicized by government officials and White sociologists. Yet, in the words of the *New York Times*, "For every Black who fights to the top, another is stuck at the bottom." And let it not be forgotten that those "stuck at the bottom" far outnumber those who "fight to the top."

The very fact that Blacks have to *fight* in order to provide their families with decent housing, food, clothing and education underscores the shakiness of the Black middle class's position. Malcolm X once said, "A nigger with a Ph.D. is still a nigger" — as far as White society is concerned. Today's $20,000-a-year Black executive may be in the unemployment lines tomorrow due to the racism of this country's job market.

Reflecting on the decade since the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders issued its findings on the causes of the 1967 urban Black rebellions, the National Urban League's report on The State of Black America 1978" notes:

"For a moment, the American people seemed to listen to the cries of pain and anguish that rolled up from the streets of Detroit and Newark; for a moment, there seemed to be a stirring of conscience throughout the nation. . ." But in 1978 "the picture. . .of Black America is a somber one. . .clearly warning that the absence of the violence that aroused and alarmed the nation a decade ago should not be interpreted as a sign that all is well in Black America."

When will it be well?□



COMMENT

Disabled Vet Remembers 10 Years After Tet

The following commentary is written by Ron Kovic, a paralyzed Vietnam veteran and author of Born On The Fourth Of July, *a stinging indictment of this country's treatment of disabled Vietnam veterans.*

It is the morning of Jan. 20, 1978. I couldn't sleep last night because today is my anniversary. It was 10 years ago on this day that I was shot and paralyzed in Vietnam.

Even after 10 years it is still hard to forget that day. I get up, dragging my body into my wheelchair by the side of my bed as I have done every day for 10 years.

I cannot hold back the memory of that day in the war any longer. Images come flashing back into my mind. I remember the sun is shining and there is an argument with the major whether or not we should wear flak jackets and helmets. My team is used to going out very light with a minimal amount of equipment, but the major says it is bad up north and finally we agree with him, cross the river with the others and march north through the sand in the terrible heat, holding our rifles tightly in our hands, our helmets and flak jackets weighing us down, bending us over like men in a gale. Like a mob of armed men we cover the beach, hundreds of us dragging ourselves north. Where a lieutenant and his men were ambushed and killed the day before.

At noon we are suddenly ordered to turn back. The men are angry and curse the order openly. There will be no time for rest, no stopping for chow. We are going back, turning around, moving in the heat from where we came, back to the northern bank of the river. Someone says a squad from the South Vietnamese Army is pinned down and needs our help. I can hear the rounds going off south of us, by the river, like strings of fireworks, and the pop of the mortars coming out of their tubes and crashing into the

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THE BLACK PANTHER
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY, 8501 EAST 14th STREET, OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA 94621, TELEPHONE: (415) 638-0195.
YEARLY DOMESTIC SUBSCRIPTION RATES: $10.00
SECOND CLASS POSTAGE PAID AT OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

FORMER SAN FRANCISCO F.B.I. CHIEF SPEAKS TO RIGHT-WING GROUP

"I'M PROUD I HARASSED THE B.P.P."

(San Leandro, Calif.) - Charles Bates, former high FBI official, has no regrets about his role in the Bureau's COINTELPRO operations against the Black Panther Party. "I'm proud I harassed the Black Panther Party," Bates told the 7th annual midwinter luncheon meeting of the ultra-conservative Citizens for Law and Order, convened in San Leandro, an Oakland suburb, on February 24th.

Bates was reacting to the Black Panther Party's $100 million lawsuit against the FBI, CIA and other federal intelligence agencies for their campaign to "discredit, disrupt and destroy" the Party. Counterintelligence operations against the Black Panthers began in March, 1967, and have continued to the present.

Bates, the former head of the San Francisco FBI office, was field director of COINTELPRO actions against the Black Panther Party in the Bay Area between 1967 and 1975, except for a brief period in 1972 when he was recalled to Washington to direct the FBI's initial cover-up investigation of Watergate. In 1975, Bates, a 31-year FBI veteran, "retired" to become investigations director for the private Burns Detective Agency.

Characterizing the Black Panther Party as a "terrorist" organization, Bates told his audience that, "we're not in this business to play by the rules." Bates added a quick rationale for this FBI lawlessness — "Soviet KGB activities in this nation." He did not bother to explain the connection between supposed Soviet espionage and Black Panther Party community organizing activities.

As Bates spoke, his all-White audience of 175, nearly all over 50, munched on the leftovers of their meal (fried chicken, mashed potatoes and green peas). The Citizens for Law and Order (CLO) is a Bay Area organization which agitates against "lenient judges" and endorses conservative political candidates. Bates himself is on the executive committee of the CLO branch in San Mateo county.



Right-winger CHARLES BATES, former head of the San Francisco FBI.

The electoral push of CLO is strong. In his opening remarks, CLO president Earl Hunting complained about Oakland's new mayor, who he described as "that lenient judge, Lionel Wilson, who just fulfilled his campaign promise of forcing Oakland's fine city manager out of office." Hunting rhetorically asked whether Oakland police chief George Hart would be fired next.

Hunting also denounced the "infamous Peralta Collese District decision," which allowed Huey P. Newton to teach a class. This elicited audible grumblings by his listeners. Hunting called for an "aroused citizenry" to force the Peralta board to reverse its decision.

Bates did not restrict his fire to the Black Panther Party. Denouncing current elected officials in Sacramento and Washington, he complained, "There are very few people in Washington with guts." He was particularly bitter about the Justice Department and Senator Frank Church's Senate Intelligence Committee.

Bates recounted how FBI officials reacted to FBI Director Clarence Kelley's public apology for the Bureau's illegal activities during the COINTELPRO years. All of the station chiefs from FBI field offices across the country met in Washington and, as Bates described it, "violently opposed Kelley."

In Bates opinion, federal officials have been "treating police and intelligence agencies in an ungrateful, shoddy fashion." But Bates let it be known that the

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BPP President HUEY P. NEWTON and attorney SHELDON OTIS at recent press conference. Huey has received new death threats in the continuing federal plot to destroy and discredit the Party.

COURT RECORDS VERIFY "PANTHERGATE"

Huey Receives Death Threat

(Oakland, Calif.) - Three East Bay media outlets received anonymous telephone calls last Monday afternoon announcing death threats against Black Panther Party President Huey P. Newton.

"Bones are in the pot, African style," an anonymous caller told Berkeley radio station KRE. "Newton will never teach at Merritt."

A Black male caller told Oakland radio station KDIA he was "a conduit" delivering a message from the "United Black Revolutionary Front."

However, the person calling Oakland TV station KTVU said the threat came from the "United Black Revolutionary Army."

Huey was variously maligned as a "sellout" and "a traitor to the Revolution."

Meanwhile, a review of court documents substantiates charges of a "Panthergate" cover-up by the Alameda County District Attorney's office of crimes committed by a key prosecution witness in exchange for her continued false testimony against the BPP leader.

At a press conference held on the steps of the Alameda County Superior Court on Friday, February 24, Huey and his attorney, Sheldon Otis, blasted the D.A.'s office for refusing to sign a complaint against Ms. Raphaelle Gary, a.k.a. "Crystal Grey," after she first claimed to have shot a reputed drug dealer in an argument, but later retracted her statement after she flunked a lie detector test.

Ms. Grey, an admitted prostitute who claims to be a witness to the murder charges agianst Huey, has a long history of being aided by the D.A.'s office since she was recruited in 1974 into the case. A review of court transcripts from Huey's November, 1977, preliminary hearing reveal that Ms. Grey:

CONTINUED ON PAGE 6

PROJECT ORGANIZED BY DAPHNE MUSE, CONCERNED FOR BLACK CHILDREN

RARE BLACK BOOKS ON EXHIBIT AT MILLS COLLEGE

(Oakland, Calif.) - Mills College instructor Daphne Muse was browsing in a used book store in Berkeley when she found a first-edition copy of a rare, out-of-print anthology of short stories, essays and poems by Black American authors.

Muse had been collecting books for a long time and she had been searching ten years for the anthology, *Negro Caravan*, whose value she estimates to be about $100.

She could hardly suppress her glee in purchasing the book for $5 from the unwitting owner.

The book is now part of an unusual exhibit — inspired by Ms. Muse, English and Ethnic Studies instructor, and others on the Mills campus — of old and rare books by Black writers. It and 124 other volumes will be on display through March 13 in the Bender Room of the Mills College library in Oakland.

The exhibit contains mostly first-edition works, many of them signed by their authors, the *San Francisco Chronicle* reports.

The oldest book in the collection was published in 1850. It is a narrative of the life of an ex-slave named Isabella who was emancipated in New York in 1828 and took the name Sojourner Truth.





A book by famed abolitionist SOJOURNER TRUTH is the oldest of the rare Black books on display at Mills College. (Inset) DAPHNE MUSE.

There are both popular and lesser-known works by widely acclaimed writers such as Gwendolyn Brooks, Richard Wright, Langston Hughes, Zora Neale Hurston and Countee Cullen.

The exhibit also includes the obscure and familiar works of authors Mercedes Gilbert, an actress who appeared in the movie *Green Pastures*, and Frances E.W. Harper, whose novel published in 1892 was one of the first by a Black American woman.

Ms. Muse said she decided about two years ago to organize the showing because of the dearth of knowledge about Black authors she found among her students.

"One of my personal objectives is to have people understand that Black people have been literate for a long time," she said.

"When I made references to books by Black authors (in my classes), my students queried me about whether these people really

CONTINUED ON PAGE 8

Move To Ban Tarzan From Bay Area TV

(Oakland, Calif.) - The African Scientific Institute here is initiating a petition campaign demanding the discontinuation of the Tarzan series on Bay Area TV.

According to Carlos Jones, public relations director of the African Scientific Institute (ASI), the character of Tarzan has "done more to degrade Blacks than any other character that I know of in the American mind, for both Blacks and Whites."



Scene from Tarzan *movie. Blacks are seeking removal of racist series from Bay Area TV.*

Jones adds: "Psychologically this White 'lord of the jungle' satisfies many yearnings and prejudices White Americans harbor in regards to Black people.

"In Tarzan movies Blacks were and still are cast as being stupid, child-like, animal-like and totally without any purpose, without the direction of Tarzan. Africa, the homeland of Black Americans, is shown as jungle, animals and diseases. It is extremely difficult for a Black child to have any type of pride in his or her African heritage, if he or she sees their people as weak and dependent upon the guidance of the White man," Jones said.

Many TV stations have discontinued regular Tarzan series, but not in the Bay Area where the Tarzan series is aired on Channel 44, Saturdays, at 10:30 a.m. and on KTVU Channel 2, Oakland, at 1:00 p.m. Saturdays," Jones said.

He said interested persons should write ASI at: P.O. Box 12161, Oakland, Ca. 94604.□

This Week In Black History

March, 1963

Emancipation Proclamation protests throughout the U.S. began with a massive voter registration campaign in Greenwood, Mississippi, in March, 1963.



Freedom Rider beaten up by White racists.

March 9-15, 1965

Three White Unitarian ministers were savagely beaten by racists on March 9, 1965, while participating in a civil rights march led by Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. Rev. James J. Reeb, a 38-year-old White Boston minister, was critically injured and died in a Birmingham hospital on March 11. Over 2,000 mourners held a memorial service on March 15 under protection arranged by a federal judge.

March 13, 1965

On March 13, 1965, the head of the Alabama Highway Patrol, Colonel Al Lingo, admitted that Jimmy Lee Jackson, who was found dead after being clubbed and shot on February 26, 1965, was killed in Marion, Alabama, by a state trooper.

March 8, 1971

FBI files stolen from a Pennsylvania office in November, 1970, and released to the press on March 8, 1971, revealed that J. Edgar Hoover ordered an investigation of all groups "organized to project the demands of Black students, because they posed a threat to the nation's security and stability."



Judge BRUCE McM. WRIGHT (left) with attorney on day of judge's return to court.

JUDGE McM. WRIGHT

Police Attack Return Of "Turn 'em Loose Bruce"

(New York, N.Y.) - The Transit Patrolmen's Benevolent Association said last week that it would file a complaint against a Black judge because he dismissed charges against a suspect in a case involving an alleged attempted robbery.

Judge Bruce McM. Wright returned last week to Manhattan Criminal Court for the first time since December, 1974, when, in what he describes as "banishment," he was transferred to Civil Court. In the years preceeding that transfer, Judge Wright had become the most controversial judge in the city and had been nicknamed "Turn 'em Loose Bruce" by the predominantly White Patrolmen's Benevolent Association, which was infuriated by a series of cases in which he set low bails.

The suspect in last week's case, Lance Manley, 18, had been arrested by a transit police decoy team. The police charged that Manley had tried to remove a wallet from the satchel of an officer posing as an elderly man.

According to the district attorney's office, which defended Wright's decision as "within his right," there had been major discrepancies between the officers' written affidavits and the testimony they had given at a pretrial hearing.

Wright, 59, said that his return to Criminal Court was a result of a "legal battle in the federal court to expose the discriminatory and wrongful motives of those in the judicial administration who

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"THE GLASS IS HALF FULL AND HALF EMPTY"

DESPITE GAINS, BLACKS STILL LIVE IN POVERTY

(Washington, D.C.) - Despite important economic gains made among Black Americans in the last decade, "The glass is half full and half empty. For every Black who fights to the top, another is stuck at the bottom," the *New York Times* reports.

Pointing out the fallacy in the widespread belief among White Americans that Blacks are making major progress (see last week's issue of THE BLACK PANTHER), the *Times* notes:

"[There are] two faces of Black America today. . .One group is rapidly acquiring more education, better jobs and higher income; another remains mired in poverty, an unyielding 'underclass' with few qualifications and little motivation."



"...the comforts of the well-off stand out in sharpening contrast to the discomforts of the poor..."

In 1976 — 10 years after the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders issued its report — Black families in America had a median income of $9,252. In that same year, 30 per cent of all Black families earned $15,000 or more. Only two per cent were at that level in 1966.

Thirty-one per cent of all Black people were living below the poverty line in 1976 as opposed to 42 per cent in 1966. Black families headed by women numbering 36 per cent in 1976, had a poverty rate of 55 per cent. A decade ago the poverty rate was 65 per cent.

While Whites are quick to point out the minimal gains made by Blacks — Black women clerical workers now earn 99 per cent of the average salary for their White counterparts, for example — the gap between Whites and Blacks continues to widen.

The median Black family income of $9,252 is only 60 per cent of the average White family median income of $15,537.

In the area of health care, Blacks are twice as likely to die of diabetes and seven times as likely to be victims of homicide than are Whites.

Black Georgia state Senator Julian Bond said on a recent Public Broadcasting System (PBS) program: "...although undeniable progress has been made in this country on the question of race over the last 77 years,.....the country must be reminded again and again and again that things aren't what they should be."

Unemployment for all groups varies according to the business cycle, but over the last 10 years the rate for Blacks has consistently been twice as high as that for Whites.

At the end of last year, the jobless rate was 6.3 per cent for Whites, 13.2 per cent for Blacks.

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Racist Hastings Admissions Policy Protested

(San Francisco, Calif.) - Minority students and numerous supporters staged a two-day boycott last week at Hastings College of Law, breaking up a faculty meeting last Friday, protesting a new admissions policy which will seriously threaten the goals of the school's minority admissions program.



Students and supporters picketed Hastings College of Law last week to protest the school's new racist admissions policy.

Over 70 per cent of the school's 1,500 students stayed away from classes on Thursday and Friday of last week to demand that Dean Marvin Anderson, the operating head of the school, overturn a blatantly racist faculty decision which reduces the voice minority students have on admissions to the school.

Representatives of the Hastings Special Admissions Coalition, which called for the boycott, said the new admissions policy, adopted at a January 27 faculty meeting, "eliminates all student input, White and minority, into the admissions decisions process."

About one-fifth of each 500-student entering class at Hastings is admitted under the program. Black, Latino, Native American and Asian student groups assign representatives to review the files of special admissions students accepted under the program.

Each of these student repre-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 26

"B.P.P. LEADERSHIP"

CONTINUED FROM FRONT PAGE

on UCLA campus to observe meeting between Panthers and US organization. Make sure to call US."

Southern California BPP leaders Alprentice "Bunchy" Carter and John Jerome Huggins were slain by three members of the Ron Karenga-led US organization at the meeting referred to. The ex-agent has previously declared that he saw L.A. FBI chief Brandon Cleary drive the three away from UCLA in the getaway car.

To further substantiate his claims, the Black ex-agent has provided Garry's office with copies of teletype received by the Los Angeles FBI's "Black desk" from Bureau headquarters in Washington, D.C.

One such teletype reads:

"Re. Raid BPP Headquarters ser Dec. 8. Make sure (name) has layout by Dec. 3."

Two other teletypes list the names of several individuals — many of whom were Black Panther Party members, but including the names of such prominent activists as Tom Hayden, Herbert Marcuse, Dave Dellinger, Allen Ginsberg — against whom the U.S. attorney general had approved secret electronic surveillance.

In the sworn affidavit, which is signed on every page, the agent-provocateur states:

L.A. RESIDENT

"1. I was a resident of Los Angeles, California, during the years 1968 through 1975, and became an Intelligence Gatherer for the Federal Bureau of Investigation some time during the fall of 1968. As an Intelligence Gatherer, I was to inform on and observe the activities of the Black Panther Party as it operated in the Los Angeles area during all of 1968 and through all and parts of subsequent years up to and including 1975.

"2. I worked with Brandon Cleary who was in charge of Black radicals for the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I am informed and believe that Cleary was the superior to William Otto Heaton and Michael Quinn, named below. To my knowledge, Cleary is still active in that capacity with the FBI in Los Angeles.

"3. I also worked with William Otto Heaton, a special agent for the Federal Bureau of Investigation. To my knowledge, Heaton is no longer with the Bureau in Los Angeles, but, is employed by the Bureau in an area near Los Angeles, possibly Van Nuys.

"4. I also worked with Michael Quinn, a special agent for the Federal Bureau of Investigation. To my knowledge, Quinn is still a special agent in Los Angeles.

"5. I was paid on a bimonthly basis from some time in 1968 to 1975 in cash by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and its agents. I was paid approximately $100 every two weeks for the information I would gather regarding the organizations and individuals, all of the information being requested by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. My pay increased over the years of my employment for the FBI. By 1975 I was receiving approximately $2,400 per month. Customarily I would telephone Cleary, using the name (deleted), and would arrange to meet in an arbitrary location, a restaurant, bar, street corner, etc.

"6. Very often my work involved the Los Angeles Police Department, specifically, the Criminal Conspiracy Section. I did on several occasions assist Lt. Castretas of the LAPD, Criminal Conspiracy Section and the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States government. I am informed and believe that he is the primary connection between the CIA and the Los Angeles Police Department.

"7. I met with the above named employees of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, namely Cleary, Heaton and Quinn, on the street, in automobiles, and at the Wilshire Boulevard office (known as the V.A. Center in Westwood) of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on the 14th floor, during this period of time, and spoke with them on the telephone.

"8. Through information and belief, I have knowledge that William O'Neal lied in his sworn deposition dated January 12, 1974, and in his testimony in the ensuing civil case involving the death on December 3, 1969, of Fred Hampton and Mark Clark of the Black Panther Party in Chicago, Illinois. Brandon Cleary told me that the same William O'Neal had administered the seco-barbitol sleeping powder by placing it in some kool-aid he knew Fred Hampton was about to drink. The seco-barbital had been given to him by his supervising agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"9. I participated in getting the layout of the Black Panther office in Los Angeles, located at 4115 1/2 Central Avenue, plus the simultaneous raids on three to four apartments. These raids occurred on December 8, 1969, and the events resulted in the trial known as the "L.A. 18" trial. It was my work and the work of known informant Melvin "Cotton" Smith which caused the raids to happen.

"10. Through information and belief, I have knowledge that the same Melvin "Cotton" Smith was an informant for the Federal Bureau of Investigation from the time he entered the Black Panther Party. This information was given to me by my supervising agent William Otto Heaton.

"11. Through information and belief, I have knowledge that the raids were part of a plan by the Federal Bureau of Investigation to eliminate local and national leadership of the Black Panther Party during the month of December, 1969. The plan was to eliminate all of the national leadership based in Oakland, California, including the planned assassination of Huey P. Newton and Bobby G. Seale, and others.

"12. Through information and belief, I have knowledge that Charles R. Garry received a telephone call from someone claiming to have knowledge that the Federal Bureau of Investigation would soon raid the Oakland offices and kill more of the leadership. Mr. Garry immediately called a press conference announcing the intention of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, thus preventing the raid in Oakland, California.

"I certify and declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed February 10, 1978, at San Francisco, California."□

678.P904.223

MARC

RE; Appendix K Attorney General Electronic SU List

Tom Hayden
Herbert Marcuse
David Dellinger
Allen Ginsberg
Ronnie Davis
Bobby Lee Rush
Huey P. Newton
Richard Moore
Angela Davis
Bobby Seale
Eldridge Clearver
David Hilliard
Reese Erlich
John Huggins
Alprentice Carter
Landon Williams

August

[redacted] you will get a shipment of birth certificates and the two hand guns you needed. Make sure Elmer Pratt gets them.

Will Heaton

Photostatic copy of instructions sent to Black FBI agent (left) and list of individuals, among them BPP members, approved for electronic surveillance.

"I Harassed The B.P.P."

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

professional secret police will disregard any efforts to curb their activities.

"I still consider myself part of the FBI," the supposedly retired Bates stressed. "It is my FBI. Before they tear it down it will be over my body."

As his audience was served dishes of strawberry ice cream, Bates stepped up the tempo of his address. "I am all for the death penalty and always will be."

Then: "We should have restrictions on freedom of the press — and restrictions on the actions of federal judges."

APPLAUSE

But the line which gained the most applause was Bates' anecdote of a New York judge who stepped off the bench during a sentence hearing, punched the defendant in the face, and then kicked him as he doubled up on the floor.

The audience loved it.□

CARTER INVOKES TAFT-HARTLEY, CITIES IN TROUBLE

COAL MINERS DEFIANT, TALK TOUGH

(Washington, D.C.) - Refusing to yield to White House pressure, striking coal miners overwhelmingly rejected a sellout agreement to end their crippling, 13-week walkout and have vowed to defy strikebreaking provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act invoked by President Carter last week.

"How long can we hold out?" said a typically defiant miner named Angelo DeRaimo. "How long can they hold out? They just want to get us back to work for 80 days so they can build up their stockpiles again. We can't let them do that," said DeRaimo in summing up sentiments voiced in the mining village of Miami, West Virginia.

The 166,000-member United Mine Workers (UMW) union has ignored the 80-day Taft-Hartley "cooling off" period three times in the past. With this fact in mind, the White House has already threatened to call out federal marshalls or the National Guard, while Pentagon sources said military commanders are reviewing contingency plans to use troops in case they are needed to get the mines operating.

BOARD OF INQUIRY

Carter appointed a three-member board of inquiry required by the Taft-Hartley Act and ordered the Justice Department to seek a federal injunction ordering the miners back to work. The President's actions came about 18 hours after a union tally showed that a second tentative agreement had been rejected by all but one f of the 18 districts by a landslide 74,957 to 32,641 margin.

Carter's use of the Taft-Hartley Act was coupled with a threat of contempt-of-court fines and imprisonment for lower-level union leaders and miners who defy a court order. The fines would strike at the heart of the union whose treasury is nearly exhausted.

Carter also persuaded coal owners to give miners who return to work an immediate $1 an hour wage increase that was included in the rejected contract in an attempt to undermine the miners' efforts to keep the mines closed.

The miners will lose their eligibility for food stamps in any "household that has a member in an illegal work stoppage" starting next month, announced Joe Shepherd, deputy director of the federal food stamp program.

A Labor Department source said invocation of the Taft-Hartley Act would be tantamount to



Defiant coal miners in Ohio burn a copy of the contract signed by the United Mine Workers union and coal operators.

calling an impasse in the industry-wide negotiations, opening the way for company-by-company or regional bargaining, a move strongly advocated by the Bituminous Coal Operators Association, the industry's bargaining arm.

Scattered settlements, combined with heavy production of non-union coal, would have a devastating effect on the UMW, which is in open rebellion against its president, Arnold Miller.

The militant miners have twice rejected proposed contracts agreed to and strongly promoted by Miller.

Miner outrage over provisions of the industry's latest offer focuses on disciplinary action against wildcate strike leaders; deductibles of up to $700 a year per family for health care that was previously free; continuation of the disparity between pensions for younger and older miners; and company takeover of the union's trustee-run health care

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RIZZO LAYS SIEGE

Philly Police Blockade Black Group

(Philadelphia, Pa.) - City authorities here accelerated their efforts to force members of a self-proclaimed revolutionary group to surrender and evacuate the house they have turned into an armed fortress.

At least 50 plainclothes policemen surrounded the house from a distance of 10 or 20 yards last Thursday, waiting to set up a blockade of the immediate area on orders from Mayor Frank Rizzo. The Mayor was waiting for court approval before issuing his order.

The blockade, with wooden police barriers, would isolate the group of about 20 people from sympathizers who have been supplying them with food and other goods since last May when there was a tense but nonviolent confrontation with the police.

The blockade would also include cutting off utilities to the house.

At least a dozen members of the group, which calls itself Move but does not explain the name, are accused of illegal weapons possession as well as breaking health and housing laws.

Move members, who boast that they have rifles and pistols and

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JOSEPH WALLER IN BAY AREA

Shots Fired At Visiting Black Activist

(San Francisco, Calif.) - A Black political activist currently in the Bay Area on a fund-raising speaking tour charged at a press conference last week that he was the intended target of an assassination attempt.

Joseph Waller, chairman of the African People's Socialist Party (APSP), said last Thursday that two shots from a high-powered rifle were fired at him during a speaking engagement at the Edison School here in San Francisco on February 18, and that 10 days later, on February 27, he and a companion were arrested on the dubious federal charges of passing and receiving counterfeit currency.

"We are convinced that the incidents...are neither coincidental nor unconnected, but are a continuation of the FBI's infamous and illegal counterintelligence program called COINTELPRO," Waller said, "and are designed to smash the reemerging Black proindependence movement and/or assassinate me."

Concerning the shooting incident, Waller said he first noticed an open door at the end of the auditorium, directly in front of the speaker's podium, but disregarded its significance when

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JOSEPH WALLER, chairman of the African People's Socialist Party, poses with schoolchildren during his recent visit to the Bay Area.

Philly Police Blockade

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are ready to use them, spent the day cursing the Mayor and the police over a loudspeaker in a carnival atmosphere that attracted several hundred spectators, the *New York Times* reported.

On Tuesday, the Mayor appeared to have reignited the situation when he said the blockade would force the evacuation of the group.

Rizzo said that the police would not start shooting at the group but added, "If they come out using automatic weapons, that will be the last time they will. They will see more firepower than they've ever seen in their lives. If they fire at any of our police, then we will retaliate."

The situation, which at first seemed to be approaching a possible violent clash, took on an air of confusion as the city attempted to get court approval for its blockage plans.

Mayor Rizzo had announced that the group would have to surrender by 9:30 a.m. Thursday or be blockaded. This resulted in hundreds of people taking boxes of food, clothing and blankets to the group Wednesday and Thursday morning.

The confusion began to mount when the City Solicitor, Sheldon Albert, obtained an order in Common Pleas Court authorizing the blockade, which would include the cutoff of gas, water and electricity to the group's house in West Philadelphia.

But a lawyer for the group, Joel Todd, challeged the order and a State Supreme Court judge ruled that members of Move had the right to attend a hearing before the blockade order could be enforced. The group then demanded that Andrew Young, the



Move leader DELBERT AFRICA (right) confers with attorney.

chief United States representative to the United Nations, come to Philadelphia to mediate.

When Young did not appear, Move agreed that three of its members would attend the hearing if driven to the court in a city limousine with a promise not to be arrested. Then members of the group decided not to accept the limousine ride and to demand that they be represented at the hearing by one of their jailed members.

The conflict between the predominantly Black group and the city authorities began last May when Move members appeared on a platform behind a thick wooden fence around their house displaying weapons and threatening neighbors. They defied the police to attack.

In recent months, two of the group's members, all of whom have "Africa" for a surname, were convicted in Federal court of making explosive devices at the house.

Since May, the area around the group's house has been surrounded 24 hours a day by at least 50 plainclothes policemen. □

Black Books

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4

existed or whether I conjured them up in my mind."

SMALL GROUPS

Introducing the exhibit to a small group last Thursday, Ms. Muse commented, "We can no longer allow our children to be misinformed or destroyed by the racism that runs rampantly through the pages of our children's literary diets. We must have relevant literature which allows our humanity to emerge . . .past narrow-minded stereotypes."

Some topics, such as protest themes, are prevalent in books of every period represented in the collection. But some themes are more common in a particular era.

Several works of fiction deal with the emotion-charged subject of fair-skinned Blacks passing for White, a common topic in books from 1900 to the 1930's.

Many of the works were loaned by Bay Area collectors.

Several are from the collection of Eugene White, a retired military veteran, who has a library of 3000 volumes by Black authors in his East Palo Alto home.

A few are from Ms. Muse's own collection of 700 books by Black authors that include 100 she considers unusual or rare.

Although the exhibit is almost exclusively a showing of works by American writers, a handful are by Caribbean authors. □

PEOPLE'S PERSPECTIVE

Brooke: "Inner City Worse"

(Washington, D.C.) - Senator Edward Brooke, the only Black member of the Senate, said last week that the nation has failed to achieve the twin goals of integration and urban renewal as envisioned by the Kerner Commission 10 years ago. Brooke, who was a member of the Commission, cited high unemployment for Blacks, urban deterioration and cutbacks in housing and education programs as factors and concluded, "Certainly the inner city situation is worse than it was in 1968..."

Texas Cop Gets Life

(Waco, Texas) - A federal district court judge here sentenced a former police chief to a life prison term for the brutal shotgun murder of a Chicano man in 1975. Castroville police chief Frank Hayes was given a 10-year prison sentence in 1976, but the rage of the Chicano community over the killing of Richard Morales forced the federal government to ease regulations barring federal prosecution when state trials prove inadequate. Hayes reportedly told Morales just minutes before he pumped a fatal shotgun blast into him, "I've killed me one Mexican. I'm fixing to kill another."

Ban Apartheid Investments

(New York, N.Y.) - The pension fund of District 1199, the National Union of Hospital and Health Care Employees, AFL-CIO, recently became the first national labor-management pension plan to ban investments aiding the South African apartheid government. Maintaining assets of $236,000,000, the fund joined the growing number of organizations and unions which have decided to withhold all investments from South Africa.

Commando Unit

(Washington, D.C.) - A U.S. commando unit, officially named "Project Blue Light," has been designed by President Carter to act as an antiterrorist force protecting American citizens and investments abroad. The nucleus of the force has been drawn from the Army Special Forces Green Berets and is headed by Col. Charlie Beckwith. Beckwith headed the secret Project Delta guerrilla force during his three Vietnam combat tours.

Benefits For Domestics

(Sacramento, Calif.) - A new state law, effective as of January 1, 1978, extends unemployment insurance coverage to certain employees who do domestic work in a private home, college club or a local chapter of a college sorority or fraternity. An individual or employing unit who pays $1,000 or more per quarter for those services becomes liable for unemployment insurance contributions and must register with the Department of Benefit Payments.

S.F. Violations

(San Francisco, Calif.) - A recent report released by the U.S. Treasury Department's Office of Revenue Sharing found that San Francisco had violated federal laws by discriminating against minorities and women and gave the city 30 days to demonstrate that it is moving to correct the violations or jeopardize $18 million in federal funds. The report uncovered numerous practices which constitute discrimination. Among the violations cited were written tests that eliminate 45.6 per cent of the minority candidates versus only 2.8 per cent of the Whites, unnecessary requirements for entry-level jobs, virtually no advertising of available jobs and the disproportionate assignment of minorities and women to low-paying jobs.

Civil Service Proposal

(Washington, D.C.) - President Carter asked Congress last week to abolish the 95-year-old Civil Service Commission and enact two legislative packages he had proposed. Carter's proposed legislation consists of a reorganization plan and a new Civil Service law to be administered by two new agencies, the Office of Personnel Management and a Merit System Protection Board.

Farmers Fight

(McAllen, Texas) - Members of the militant American Agriculture movement have vowed to continue their fight for better financial returns on their farm produce. A nationwide food strike is planned to show the public the crisis facing small farmers in America. The farmers plan to stop train and truck shipments and already have the cooperation of an independent trucking association.

K.K.K. Organizing New "Dens" In Southern California

(Oxnard, Calif.) - Describing this community as an "occupied city teeming with illegal aliens to prey on White citizens," California state Ku Klux Klan head Tom Metzger recently held a meeting here with local bigots in an attempt to start a new KKK "den."

At a meeting at a local motel Metzger scheduled secret recruitment meetings in the future to get a Klan organization in the area off the ground, continuing a statewide organizing push initiated last year by KKK "Imperial Wizard" David Duke.

According to police, quoted in local papers, the Klan representatives at the meeting appeared to be well-organized and in possession of expensive and technically-advanced "equipment."

"We are encouraging Anglos [Whites] to organize themselves and start sticking together to defend themselves," said Metzger when asked why the Klan had come to Oxnard. According to Metzger, he had found several

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REFUSE TO NAME INFORMANTS

JAIL FOR STUBBORN F.B.I. OFFICIALS?

(New York, N.Y.) - A federal district court judge here has warned the Justice Department that he will consider imprisoning officials of the Federal Bureau of Investigation or other persons who defied a court order to disclose the names of informers.

Judge Thomas P. Griesa told lawyers representing the Justice Department in a $27 million lawsuit by the Socialist Workers Party that he would reject government attempts to forfeit the case rather than disclose the names.

"I want to give you advance notice that I will seriously consider contempt or imprisonment of defiant officials," he said.

Griesa was responding to a government lawyer's suggestion that the FBI and the Justice Department might defy court orders as high as the Supreme Court and forfeit all or parts of the lawsuit to avoid disclosing the names of informers without their consent.

This is the second time in a mouth that government lawyers have been in a confrontation with a federal court over disclosure of FBI records.

Attorney General Griffin B. Bell has issued a statement affirming "that it is the policy of this Department of Justice to obey court orders." Bell said, however, that it was important to







FBI agents MAURICE POWELL, CONNIE MILAZZO, LOUIS TACKWOOD, WILLIAM O'NEAL and MELVIN "Cotton" SMITH.

protect the identity of informers.

Judge Griesa strongly criticized the government for filing what he called "incomplete and misleading" answers under oath to interrogatories in the case. He also said that when he reviewed the files of informers working in the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) he found that one had reported discussions about this particular case.

Judge Griesa said that the informer records he had reviewed showed that "what they provided the FBI with was a consistent recital of peaceful, lawful, political activities, and a total absence of any criminal activities or plans of any nature whatever."

Over government objections, the judge last week released the transcripts of several sealed hearings on the suit. Leonard Boudin, a lawyer for the SWP, sent the records to the Senate Judiciary Committee so they might be the basis for questioning of Benjamin R. Civiletti, who has been nominated for the No. 2 post in the Justice Department.

"The essence of the situation is this," Boudin wrote in an accompanying letter. "The Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Justice Department have threatened to defy the Supreme Court should it order disclosure of material from 'confidential informant' files." He called it a "potential Constitutional crisis."

DAMAGE SUIT

Nearly five years ago, the Socialist Workers Party filed a damage suit to prevent the FBI from burglarizing, wiretapping, infiltrating, tampering with the mail or of harassing the group. In 1976, Edward H. Levi, then attorney general, ruled that the SWP could no longer be the target for counterintelligence operations.

The Bureau acknowledged that there were had been 1,300 secret informers in the party over the 40 years of its existence. Fewer than 100 are still in place on the grounds that removing them would identify and endanger them.

On January 27, Judge Griesa said that he intended to make the names and files of nine informers part of the trial record, and presumably public, so the SWP

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DRUG ABUSE CENTER FIGHTS SMEAR TACTICS

Synanon Sues Time For Libel — $77 Million

(Badger, Calif.) - Synanon, the nationally-acclaimed Bay Area drug and alcohol treatment center, has labelled a recent *Time Magazine* article "the vilest, most contemptible hatchet job in our history" and has filed a $77 million libel suit against the prominent publication.

"It is clear that (*Time*) intended that readers understand that Synanon has abandoned its charitable, tax-exempt purposes," Synanon said in demanding a retraction last December, "and has become an insane, false and monolithic religion, the adherents of which are treated...inhumanely, forced by the ambitions of Charles E. Dederich (Synanon's founder) into a life of sexual promiscuity."

"Worst of all," Synanon said, *Time* led its readers to believe "that Dederich actually profited from the death of his wife.

"Through innuendo, twisted statements and outright lies, *Time* smeared me and the organization I founded, and besmirched the memory of my late wife, Betty," said Dederich.

Synanon has categorically denied various discrediting *Time* allegations alleged to have taken place within the group such as encouraging wife swapping; withholding food from its members; forcing male members to sterilize themselves; ordering William Dederich to break up his marriage of 37 years; and abusing and isolating its children from the community.

"By deliberately slanting the article to appeal to people's prurient interests, especially the

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Members of the Synanon community and their families (above) are the targets of a vicious Time *magazine expose.*

COP BRUTALITY

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contempt of court decision against attorney James Crew until that date.

The three White cops were fired September 20 by Police chief George Hart after a department investigation of the incident.

The attack took place in the early morning hours of July 18 when Gully attempted to make a "routine" check on Hendrix who was driving a girlfriend home. The Black man, who testified, "I was tired of being stopped," led the cops on a high-speed chase before he stopped and was senselessly beaten.

Before both sides rested their cases last week, the jury visited the site of the attack. Defense attorneys called the visit an action that was "irrelevant" to the case and "prejudicial" to the defendants.

Two prosecution witnesses testified during the nine-day trial that they viewed the beating from their nearby apartment windows, aided by the dawn light and an electric light bulb near the arrest scene.

Judge Duncan disclosed last week the names of two citizens who had filed complaints on July 7 against Perreira. The names were taken from confidential files produced under protest from records in the police internal affairs section.

The state charged that the cops "lost their tempers," kicked Hendrix and pummeled him with their fists and a flashlight. The defense contended that following the beating, another police officer, Stanley Lowe, kicked Hendrix in the head — and that the beating by their clients was conservative by comparison.

FELONY CHARGES

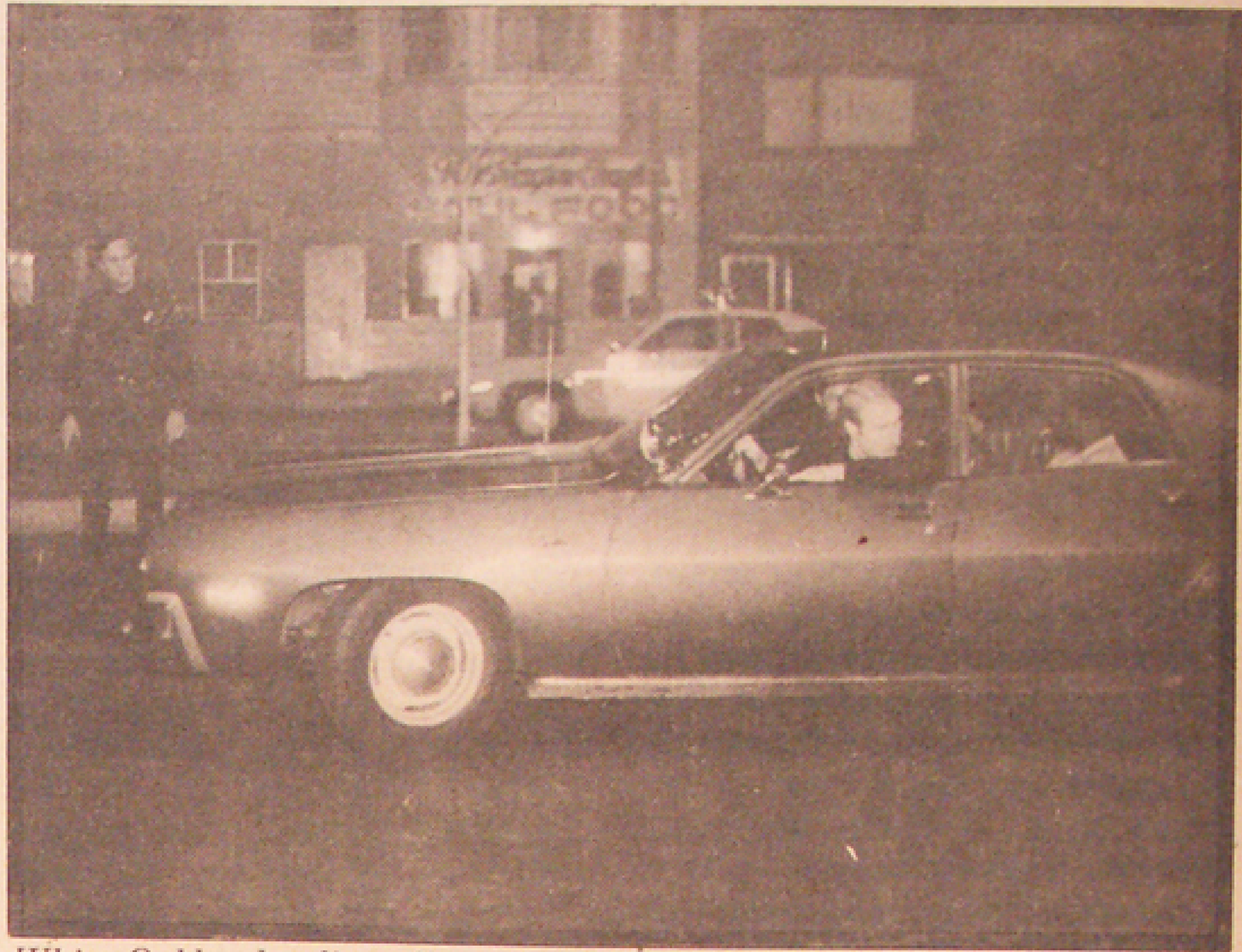
Lowe, an Asian, faces felony assault charges in another case for his part in the incident, while the three White cops stood trial on misdemeanor charges.

A police sergeant called as a prosecution witness declared under cross examination that a suspect, although down on the ground, should be "disabled" quickly by whatever means it takes.

The jury appeared shocked when he added: "If they (the officers) see something in his hands, they had better shoot him and kill him."

The defense contended that the officers had to consider Hendrix armed and dangerous. Hendrix and witnesses testified that the Black man was unarmed and offered no resistance during the attack.

One of the officers on trial disclosed that the entire squad had been commended for its work in the arrest. □



White Oakland police officers continue to get away with brutality and murder in the Black community.

Shots Fired At Activist

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he saw two security moniters moving to close it.

Shortly after, Waller said, two shots were fired from behind the stage.

Waller commented that he is no stranger to San Francisco police chief Charles Gain, since Gain — whom Waller labeled as a "terrorist" — was the chief of police in St. Petersburg, Florida, where the APSP maintains its headquarters, prior to coming to San Francisco. Before going to St. Petersburg, Gain was police chief in Oakland, where he overtly instigated attacks against the Black Panther Party.

In his press statement, Waller charged:

"The past attacks by the FBI on Black nationalist organizations generally and our Party in particular are clear and well-known evidence of the FBI's capacity and need, as the arm of the U.S. North American ruling class state, to destroy any effort by African people colonized within current U.S. borders to claim our just and deserving independence from foreign and alien U.S. colonial domination.

"It is also clear to us that the U.S. government depends on secrecy and the ignorance of the people to carry out its murderous schemes against the Black movement and our people, therefore, we are attempting to put out this information before the people and expose this attempt by the U.S. government to smash the movement for political independence and the revolutionary aspirations of our people for peace, dignity and independence in our lifetime.

"We are here to say today that our movement and our people have come too far today to be intimidated by the threat of arrest or even death. The struggle for independence is just and righteous struggle which can only be satisfied by complete independence for our people and the destruction of the rule for profit by aliens and foreigners."

"This world for African people is one that has our women victimized by forced sterilization, our men, women, and children crushed by unemployment, our leaders assassinated in the streets, our communities terrorized by police, and our youth shoved into the ever increasing numbers of prisons across this country. [We must] rid ourselves of this oppressive government and the bloody system upon which it rests." □



JOSEPH WALLER (left) and OBA T'SHAKA at last week's press conference concerning police attacks against Waller.

BEHIND THE WALLS

Jacksonville Inmates Win Suit

(Jacksonville, Fla.) - Inmates incarcerated in the county jail here won a major victory recently when the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court upheld a lawsuit over abominable jail conditions, stating that the facility was "like a dungeon."

The court found that prisoners were placed in racially segregated holding cells upon arrival at the jail. The cells were so crowded that there was not enough room to sit down, even when eating.

"Vomitus, feces and urine were sometimes on the floor of the cells. At night, inmates slept in their clothes, without bedding of any kind, on benches or on dirty floors." After a week, prisoners were transferred to cells where "mice and rats were so numerous that inmates passed their idle time trapping these vermin."

The jail was extremely overcrowded, described as "almost shoulder-to-shoulder housing." There were no rules governing prisoner behavior; no hearings were held before punishment.

H.E.W. REGULATIONS THREATEN BLACK COLLEGES

(Washington, D.C.) - For the past eight years, the survival of Black colleges and universities has been threatened by proposed desegregation guidelines of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW).

The government agency wants publicly-supported colleges and universities to have proper acceptance of White students enrolled in Black institutions and Black students in White institutions so that there would not be a 95 per cent or 96 per cent Black or White student body, the Howard University student body paper, *Hilltop* reports.

HEW also wants to increase the resources and programs for Black institutions and increase the number of Blacks on the faculty and governing boards of White institutions.

Black universities are predominantly located in southern states. Arkansas, Florida and Oklahoma have submitted desegregation plans which have been approved by HEW. However, the plans of Georgia and Virginia have been rejected. North Carolina's plan for desegregation has been partially approved.

The major stumbling block for North Carolina appears to be a requirement that more special degree programs be offered at the Black campuses. HEW said its system must eliminate duplication of courses at the predominately Black and predominately White schools, with the elimination designed to improve the predominately Black school and draw more White students to the Black schools.

State officials of North Carolina argue that placing special degree programs at Black campuses for the sake of desegregation would lead to needless program duplication. As a result of the disagreement, HEW stipulated a few weeks ago that it would cut off as much as $75 million in federal funds if some agreement was not reached soon. However, President Carter said recently that there would not be any massive withholding of federal funds that would hurt all the students in the university system or even a single college.

Many Blacks as well as Whites oppose HEW's desegregation guidelines. Blacks say that they don't want to go to predominately White institutions, and the Whites say that they don't want to go to predominately Black institutions.

Tony Brown, host of Tony Brown's Journal, spoke on the desegregation issue at the National Press Building recently: "Look what happened to Tennessee State University when it merged with the University of Tennessee system in an effort to integrate. Roy Nicks, chancellor of the Tennessee system, said that Tennessee State University would no longer be run by Blacks; and after four weeks, he gave its Black president six months to get rid of 33 per cent of his Black student body."

According to news sources, Blacks presently make up 7.6 per cent of the faculty at the state's publicly-supported colleges and universities. Most of those faculty members are at the two predominately Black institutions, Norfolk

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Langston University students laid siege to the Oklahoma legislature recently to pressure for increased funding for the Black school.

Sweeping Cutbacks Endanger Black Historical Research

(New York, N.Y.) - The very ability of many Black organizations and individuals to continue their historical research and dissemination is being challenged by a wave of cutbacks sweeping the institutions that are the pillars of Black historical research.

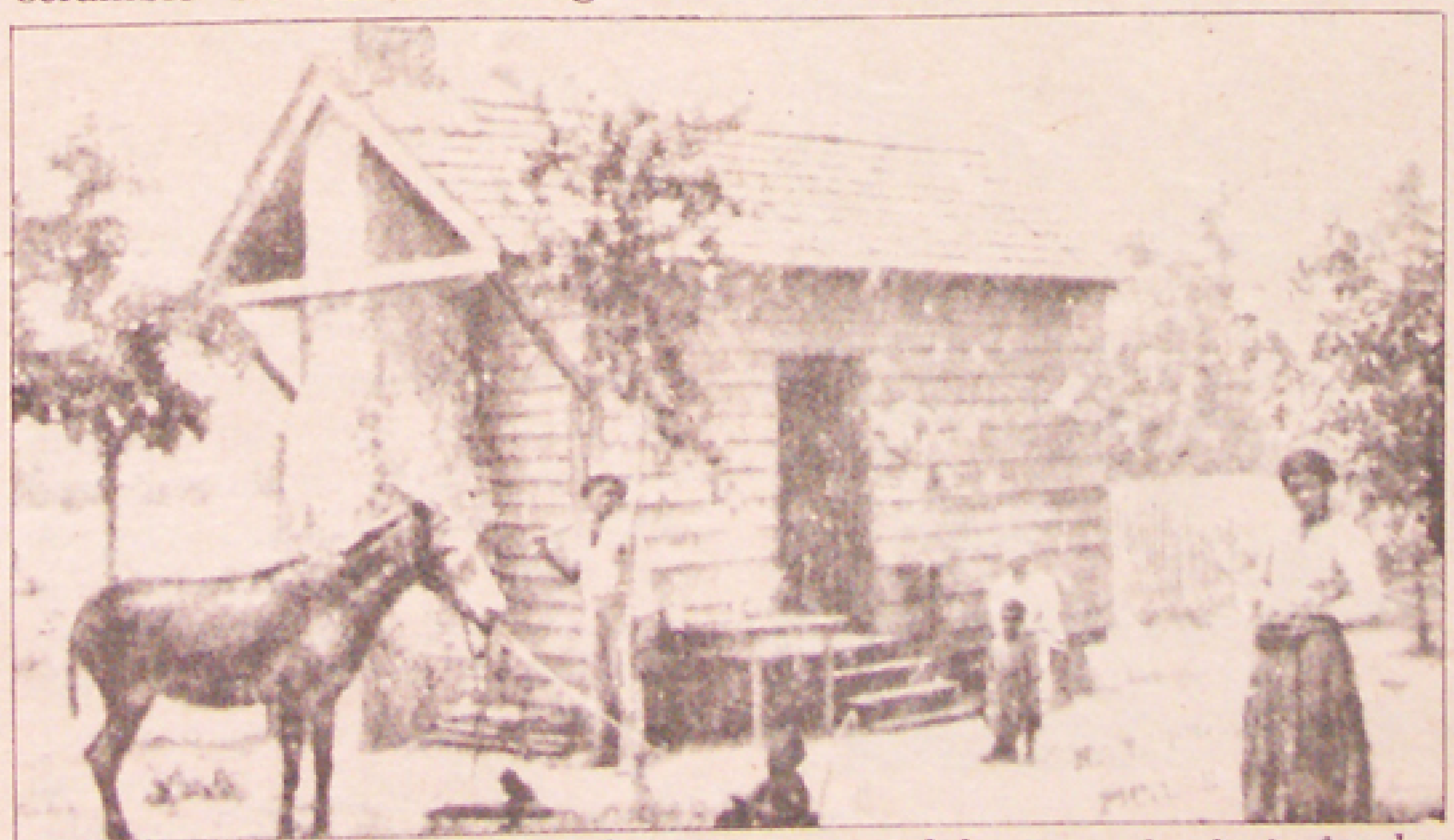
Efforts to promote the study of Black culture and struggle have a long history. Since 1915, the Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History has been one of the strongest proponents of Black history. It was the association that initiated Black History Week, which eventually became Black History Month.

Its founder, Carter Woodson, "always felt there should be no need for the study of Negro history," association researcher Nerissa Milton told the *Guardian*. "But there should be the study of the Negro in History. But that history has been distorted or omitted from the history books."

Restoring those gaps has been the mission of a number of institutions. One of the largest and most prominent is the Schomburg Center for Black Culture in New York City.

The Schomburg, one of the nation's most extensive Black research facilities, has had to scramble for funds throughout most of its 50-year existence, although it is part of the New York City Public Library system. Last winter, for example, the library was forced to close its doors many days because of leaks, heating failures and other structural difficulties.

"Our existence is a year-to-year thing," a Schomburg employee said. "It's agonizing at times."



Research of Black culture in America may end due to cutbacks in funds to historical societies.

These cutbacks erode the accessibility of the materials, which are "in boxes, in bins, under tables, here and there. It's a tragedy," she maintained. Several Schomburg employees have lost their jobs in the fight for better facilities.

A different type of center, the Elma Lewis School of Fine Arts, in Boston, has faced equally serious hardships. The Lewis school, which offers courses in Black music, dance and other cultural areas, is considered among the largest of its kind in the U.S. But last year the school was put into temporary receivership because it could not pay its bills. At one point, the institution's debt reached $700,000.

The lack of funding for such facilities is due to racism, one Schomburg employee said. "They don't consider our history worthy

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10 Years After Tet

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ground.

We are riding on top of the Amtracs (amphibious tractors), their enormous engines roaring and backfiring in the sweltering heat of the afternoon.

The men all around me have suddenly become strangely silent. The laughing is gone and there are no more jokes. The tracs have stopped. We are at the river, and the men begin climbing down from the tops of the Amtracs, jumping off the sides, hitting the sand with their jungle boots. I hear the sound of their weapons locking and loading, slamming the bolts shut, chambering their rounds, the clicks of their safeties going off. My heart beats faster now.

We are moving. Seven of us in a perfect line, sweeping toward the village across the wide and open area of sand. We will be the point of the attack for the captain and the battalion behind us. Others already forming will sweep south from the graveyard north of village. It all seems so incredibly easy. We move through the sand slowly with our weapons at the ready.

I feel the small Bible in the top pocket of my utility jacket and touch the rosary beads around my neck. I kiss the crucifix, saying a short prayer to myself that I may make it through the attack alive. We are halfway across the open area.

Suddenly there is firing coming from the graveyard. The company is getting hit. There are loud cracks and explosions of automatic-weapons fire coming from the village, raking the men on the Amtrac. They are like tiny toy soldiers now, running and crawling in panic for cover. I stand suddenly frozen with the six other men detached. We are watching it all silently.



The courageous Vietnamese people drove U.S. imperialism from their country.

Then, suddenly, rounds are cracking all around my head. We are getting hit. I fire back, full automatic bursts, into the village. Some of the others run for the tree-line near the river diving for cover. I keep moving forward, changing magazines, dropping empty ones into the sand, firing again and again. There is nothing to shoot at but I keep firing anyway, rounds still crackling around my head and ripping into the sand all around my feet. I keep firing from my hip, standing up, then take a round in my foot.

There is a sudden shock. I feel that for a moment in the war time has stopped. I am hit. My leg is numb. I can't feel anything from my knee down. I look at my foot. There is a gaping hole in the back of my heel. I think of running back, but I stay there out in the open with the bullets still cracking around my feet.

I cannot retreat. I fall into a prone position. I am trying to fire my rifle but it is jamming — filled with sand. I try to put a round into the chamber fire it one at a time, but it is all useless. I am caught out in the open with a rifle that no longer works. There is nothing left, but to get out of here. I start to get up. A loud crack explodes next to my right ear. A bullet tears through my right shoulder and lung, smashing into my spine, slamming me backwards, my face in the sand.

VOICE

I can hear the voice of a man coming up from behind to save me. "Are you hit sarge. Hey, sarge, are you okay?" Then the crack of the bullet through his chest. He cries out, twists and falls behind me on the legs that I can no longer feel, moaning softly like a child, then dying as rounds still crack above our heads.

Someone else is now coming up from behind. I shout for him to get away. I shout again and again. He's coming anyway. A tall Black Marine grabs me with his enormous arms, sweeping me up in one smooth motion of his shoulder.

He's got me now. I'm getting out. Oh, Jesus, I'm getting out of here. More rounds cracking above our heads. The Black man curses as he turns and runs with me toward the rear. The sky and the sun, the earth all swirling now, my body bouncing and jangling like a puppet. We roll and dive, twisting through the sand — the deafening cracks bursting all around us. We are moving back. I am going to live.

The Black marine throws me into a hole in the sand. I am safe. In the hole the bullets won't hit me anymore. After dropping me, the tall Black Marine disappears. His work is done. I will never see his face again. I will never know who he is. But that doesn't mattter. The only thing that is important is that I am alive.



U.S. troops wantonly destroyed the Vietnamese countryside during America's ill-fated Southeast Asian war. The war was also costly for the thousands of young American men who were killed or seriously injured.

Now, as the attack dies down, I quietly wait in the hole. There is no reason for me to panic or get excited. I must try to live. I am helpless, there is nothing I can do but wait it out. I try to calm myself, sucking the air in slowly. Someone will come soon, I'm sure, and get me out of this hole and back across the river.

They come, quickly laying me on the stretcher. They must strap me down because my legs keep flopping off. They put me into the Amtrac cramming me in with scores of other wounded men. A man with his intestines spilling out into his hands cupped below his waist, trying to shove them back inside, crying for someone to help him. A man without a leg. A young boy without a face, waving his hands wildly in the air screaming, as we move back across the river.

LAST RITES

I'm in the intensive-care ward in Danang. I am given the last rites by a priest, and the doctors tell me that I will never walk again. All around me I see others wounded; some without legs, a boy without arms.

A young Vietnamese baby who has been burned by our napalm. Men with their brains blown out — living vegetables fouling their clean white sheets. A Korean civilian who has lost both legs and an arm. I watch him die, swinging his remaining arm crazily over his head. A Green Beret sergeant who screams each night deliriously for his mother. He will die of spinal meningitis. I watch a Black pilot go into convulsions next to me, his body bloating up beyond recognition.

It is all a nightmare and each day I try to survive. I dream of my backyard and my mother and father, my family back home. There is no time in this place, only the lights that are bright and always on. I keep asking for the morphine shots which bring me the darkness and numbness of sleep, where I can forget the madness and pain all around me, and that my body will never feel or move again.

The expressionless faces of nurses and doctors, the priests and the U.S.O. workers, the dead, with the sheets over their young faces, being carted out again and again, the new wounded beginning to come into the ward and more and more each day like a flood. Head wounds, leg wounds, amputations, napalm, boobytraps. It is the beginning of the Tet offensive.

HUEY P. NEWTON TALKS WITH SEVEN DAYS MAGAZINE

The following interview with Black Panther Party President Huey P. Newton is reprinted from the February 24, 1978, issue of Seven Days *magazine.*

Seven Days: You've said recently that the chief goal of the party today, full employment, is possible under capitalism. In 1969, you didn't hold that view. What's changed?

HUEY: I think it's possible to have full employment under capitalism but it's highly improbable at this time...I think this should be viewed as a tactic, in order to mobilize people. In the process of trying to gain full employment, it's my prediction that the system itself will start to change.

Q: In the Black Panther newspaper, you told readers that jobs "are just the first step." What might the other steps include?

HUEY: Well, I think we have to develop a strong union that's really concerned about the workers and controlled by the people involved in the work...Many existing unions are so much a part of the established system that all they can think of is to keep people out of work for the purpose of raising the salary of the few that are in the organization.

Q: What do you think that a union of a new type should be like?

HUEY: The first thing is that it should start out with a sensitivity to other people who are unemployed, with the goal of having (a lot of) participation in on-the job decisions and also social benefits. And I think that that will turn the energies away from the very individualistic thing, sort of like a private fraternity with no political viewpoint other than a higher wage...(Newton also indicated that the Panthers want to work in coalitions with established unions on the employment issue, with a shorter workweek as key goal for opening more jobs.)

Q: Elaine Brown has cited the Panthers' Free Breakfast for Children program as a positive example of how the party has influenced state programs in the United States. Is your primary goal with the survival programs to force the government to provide these services?

HUEY: That's one of the goals...we provide basic services, in order to influence the community as well as force the government to compromise. (We organize) the people in such a way that they will be a power that politicians can't claim for their own, but must listen to.

We're putting a lot of effort into organizing the elderly, providing services for them, and also educating children. We have a food conspiracy now and also a medical program where we send people out to test the elderly for high blood pressure; we take them to hospitals for their appointments, and help them generally with various agencies. We also register them to vote.

Q: Urban League director Vernon Jordan said last summer: "The nation's Black leadership is stronger than ever because of the inroads into corporate hierarchies." Do you agree?

HUEY: No. I think that Black leadership really suffered through the 60s, by assassinations, by jailings, and that Black organizations have generally been dispersed and White progressive organizations are also weaker.

Q: Do you think that men like Jordan and Andrew Young are still able to connect with the masses of Black people in the cities?

HUEY: No, I think it would be difficult...In this country we suffer from class stratification and much of the time political leaders address only a small portion of the people, have an interest that's different from the poorest in the country.

Leaders like Jordon and Young only represent the interests of a portion of the people...We try to carry the demands of not only the "underclass" Jordan speaks of but of Blacks in general who are discriminated against and exploited. So I'm not making a blanket condemnation of their position.



BP/SS photo

HUEY P. NEWTON and his wife GWEN.

Q: Does the "third party" movement attract the Panthers?

HUEY: I've always been interested in a third party. Until we have a third party that's strong, we have to deal with every institution and (electoral) parties are part of those institutions. We deal with individuals in the Democratic Party as well as in the socialist parties but I think it's essential to start thinking about a third party.

Q: What about Tom Hayden's Campaign for Economic Democracy?

HUEY: I'm impressed by the work of Hayden. I think at this time that it's taking a realistic view of things that can possibly be accomplished, as distinguished from what ought to be accomplished. In our maturity, we must work with concrete conditions, things as they are, and try to develop them in a progressive way...If your ideology is not well developed, then the electoral arena is very dangerous because you become too dependent upon it....I don't think we run that danger because we realize that one politician or one office will not solve the problem.

Q: Do you see any parallels between the strategy of the Eurocommunist movement and some of the things you believe in?

PROVINCES

HUEY: Yes, I do. In many of the provinces they have elected mayors and city councilmen who are socialist and I think it's a good lesson for North Americans...organizing the total community and engaging in electoral politics on a local basis....I think the French and Italians finally found out that they would have to develop an ideology which was home-sprung and that they could no longer follow the dictates of the Soviets as far as strategy that was used in 1917. It's a different place and a different time.

Q: Finally, do you have anything to say about Cuba, after spending three years there?

HUEY: Cuba is a developing country, and the life is very simple — it's a family life and each family and community of people is aware that their government — and the Communist Party — are interested in all the families in Cuba. It was the first time I didn't need to be suspicious of the state administration...It's a life that's free of the need to build all sorts of defense mechanisms and I felt that I didn't have to use my energies to avoid setups, having been accustomed to that all my life here...I felt free and safe and comfortable for the first time in my life. ☐

Urban League Report Cites "Decade Of Lost Opportunities"

"THE STATE OF BLACK AMERICA 1978" PINPOINTS GROWING CRISIS

(New York, N.Y.) - Education, employment, housing, welfare, electoral politics — down the line, the status of Black people in the U.S. has deteriorated in the last 10 years.

This conclusion by the National Urban League (NUL) was the unifying theme in its 204-page report, "The State of Black America," released last week. The NUL's third such annual report, it is once again a shocking survey of the conditions faced by the country's over 30 million Blacks.

In listing the numerous problems confronting the Black community, the NUL also opened fire on President Carter, concluding that he was a sore disappointment for the Blacks who were so instrumental in giving him his Presidential slot.

The NUL report touched a wide variety of issues. One of its main emphases, however, was on jobs: what is widely viewed as the single, most serious problem facing Blacks. The NUL is noted for its quarterly computations of Black unemployment, computations far more realistic than the government's figures. In viewing 1977, the NUL said:

"Indeed, by some measures, the situation among Blacks in late 1977 was worse than at the beginning of the year." The NUL found that "for the third consecutive year (1975-77), one out of every four Black workers in the nation remained unemployed."

Significantly, the League noted that "Black women in general and Black female family heads in particular are receiving the brunt of the continuing recession/depression."

Despite the populist rhetoric of the Carter administration, the number of poor Black families continues to grow. Few Black families have two wage earners, with only one member able to find work. Although 51 per cent of Black families had two wage earners in 1971 by 1976 the proportion had declined to 48 per cent.

"Thus, a review of the American economy in 1977 reveals a disturbing duality in the pattern of economic progress. Conditions among members of the majority population, while not ideal by any measure, showed evidence of continuing improvement. In contrast, conditions in the Black community showed stagnation and economic decay.

TROUBLESOME PROBLEM

"This duality in economic progress is one of the nation's most troublesome domestic problems, and one that demands a bold and imaginative public policy response," the report said.

The group's extensive report also touched on issues of education, the Black family, welfare, housing and electoral politics. It argued, for example, that new means of financing public education must be found if Blacks are to receive quality education.

"It is estimated that by 1980, 15.4 per cent of the public school enrollment will be Black," the NUL estimated. "But Black Americans are concentrated in comparatively few, poorly financed, urban public school systems."

NUL also stressed the financial difficulties of Black colleges and the inaccessibility of medical, dental, engineering and other professional schools to Black students.

". . .Blacks and other minorities," the report further said, "are concentrated in public schools located in cities and the urban areas of this country and these are precisely the areas beset with major problems, among which finance is one. But we must also confront the fact that the education too many children receive in these classrooms is nothing short of a national scandal, an absolute disgrace.

"In too many schools achievement levels are three, four, even five years below the average nationwide. High school graduates are unable to read, write or perform mathematical functions at the sixth or eighth grade level. Many are unable to perform simple, everyday tasks such as filling in an application for employment or writing a simple coherent paragraph."

Regarding the Black family, the League pointed out the strains produced by increasing oppression and financial difficulties. The harassment of Blacks by welfare caseworkers, soaring instances of wife battery, obstacles to caring for Black children thrown up by institutional adoption agencies — all have taken their toll.

EXTENDED FAMILIES

Among the most significant findings of the NUL study of the Black family is the number of Blacks forced to return to extended families. In 1969, 22 per cent of Black children lived with their mother but not their father in homes headed by other relatives. By 1975, 39 per cent of Black children lived under such arrangements.

"Clearly, increasing numbers of Black women heading families with children found it necessary to move in with relatives, most often their own parents, in order to pool or stabilize their limited economic resources," according to the report.

"Such 'doubling up', however, makes it more difficult for subfamilies with children in these extended family arrangements to qualify for public assistance," the report continued. "Unfortunately, many poor families are unjustly being denied public assistance because they have had to move in with relatives."

In fact, the administration's welfare policies and proposals as a whole were strongly attacked in the report. In a lengthy analysis, welfare researcher James Dumpson criticized inequities inherent in Carter's welfare reform proposals, including the lack of employment rights and welfare proposals and the dead-end nature of the token jobs proposed. Such problems, Dumpson said, make Carter's plan "undesirable."

"A policy that forces a work search for the 40 per cent of Black youth unemployed in the Harlems of this country, in a system that continues to deny them access to the economic structure, is not only immoral but borders on insane social policy development," Dumpson charged.

But this was not the only dissatisfaction



"...the illnesses that afflicted Black communities in 1967 — unemployment, poverty, alienation and the entire litany of the endemic problems of the ghetto — have not cleared up and indeed, the patient has grown sicker."

3,500 Attend 5th National People's Congress

NEW CHINESE CONSTITUTION STRESSES ECONOMY AND UNITY

(Hong Kong) - A revised constitution for the People's Republic of China, designed to make the country "a great powerful socialist country by the end of the century," was presented in Peking last week to the Fifth National People's Congress.

The official Chinese agency *Hsinhua* did not release the text of the proposed constitution — a revision of the 1975 constitution drafted by the late Chairman Mao Tse-tung — but rather gave a summary of the address describing the document delivered by Yeh Chien-ying, vice chairman of the Communist Party and vice premier and defense minister of the country.

"In all factories, villages, schools, army units and government organizations, we should establish good order, characterized by stability and unity, which is indispensable for revolution, production, work and study," Yeh declared.

The 83-year-old Chinese official added, "Then the masses of cadres and people can work in an atmosphere of unity, alertness, earnestness and liveliness."

Yeh promised the 3,500 delegates to the People's Congress, who must approve the constitution before it becomes law, that it will include provisions for "developing productive forces at high speed," and that separate articles will concern "vigorously stepping up our scientific and technological work" and improving education.

For the first time since 1959, the opening of the People's Congress, meeting for the first time in three years, was announced in advance. Prior meetings in 1964-65 and 1975 were held in secrecy, their results not being announced until after the close of the Congresses.

Western diplomats believe that in China's push for the "Second Great Leap Forward" — the campaign to achieve industrial modernization in the next 22 years — Chinese leaders are seeking to unite the country's 800 million people.

An indication of this new direction is that several authors and performers "disgraced" during the Cultural Revolution have been reinstated and the government is emphasizing everyone's right to criticize their superiors.

One of China's three leading newspapers, the *People's Daily*, declared that it was "impermissible for anyone to suppress criticism or to retaliate."



Chinese leaders (left to right) HUA KUO-FENG, YEH CHIEN-PING and TENG HSIAO-PING at the 5th National People's Congress.

Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Chinese Communist Party and premier of the People's Republic, was in the spotlight at last week's Congress. There have been rumors of a pending shake-up in the party hierarchy, specifically that Hua, 57, is under pressure to yield the premiership to 73-year-old Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping. The twice purged and reinstated Teng is widely believed to be the architect of the country's current modernization drive.

No mention was made by Yeh or in the Chinese press, however, of any major changes in personnel.

Addressing the delegates on the opening day of the Congress — technically the highest level of the Chinese government — February 26, Hua said, "The Chinese People's Liberation Army must make all preparations necessary for the liberation of Taiwan (National China)."

"Hua's speech, an upbeat recital of political and economic conditions in China, contained no surprises," the *Los Angeles Times* reports.

The *New York Times* reports that Chinese officials have begun to review several cases in which people have been unjustly persecuted for political reasons or abused by corrupt officials. ". . .Peking's interest lies. . .in restoring normal, orderly government and regaining popular confidence after a decade of turmoil induced by the Cultural Revolution," the *Los Angeles Times* said.

Yeh described one of the most significant changes in the proposed constitution, the restoration of the national network of procurator's offices that was abolished in 1975.

Called "procurators" in China, the officials "fell into disfavor with Mao's radical followers because they had tried to bring criminal charges against the Red Guards and other leftist elements during the Cultural Revolution. . ." the *L.A. Times* reports.

"In view of the extreme importance of fighting against violations of law and discipline," Yeh explained, "the draft stipulates the establishment of people's procurators."

He did not detail their exact function, but if they operate as they did in the 1950's and 1960's, the procurators will issue arrest warrants, decide whether sufficient evidence exists to prosecute and act as an external check on the police.

DEFENSE MINISTER

The Chinese defense minister was critical of the government bureaucracy for ignoring the grievances of the people. He said that the new constitution "sets strict and necessary demands" on government personnel, of which "the most essential...is to maintain contact with the masses.

"To maintain contact with the masses, it is necessary to. . .earnestly heed their criticism and complaints, particularly their criticism of leading bodies and leading cadres. All well-meant criticism from the grass roots. . . should be warmly encouraged," he said.

On the subject of the country's military, Yeh announced that the constitution provides for the local militia and regional military forces to be combined with the regular army, thereby centralizing control of the armed forces.□

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voiced by the NUL. Repeatedly, it pointed out Carter's shortcomings:

•"Little progress was made [in 1977] in designing new and more effective ways to get at systematic discrimination. . ."

•"During the summer of 1977. . .the Department of Labor reported that Black youth participation in summer programs was actually lower than the year before."

•The watered down Humphrey-Hawkins employment bill, supported by Carter in late 1977, "does not contain specific programs to fulfill the promises expressed in the policy declaration."

•"The greatest threat to an effective federal urban and housing program — and to Blacks in particular — is the Carter administration's essential fiscal conservatism."

"From the evidence presented, an almost inescapable conclusion emerges — that this report, 'The State of Black America 1978,' could with more than enough justification, be subtitled, 'A Decade of Lost Opportunities' . . .Opportunities lost in the sense that the momentum to improve the quality of life in the ghettos of America that grew out of the Civil Rights Movement of the '60's, the urban riots that followed, and the Report of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders was allowed to falter and eventually disappear.

"Programs were started, underfunded, and then killed when they did not produce spectacular results. Commitments were made, honored for a short time, and then forgotten. The media gave unaccustomed attention to the condition of Blacks, and then went on to other matters. Almost as quickly as the plight of Black America became a priority item, the priority was withdrawn.

"What is clearly apparent is that the illnesses that afflicted Black communities in 1967 — unemployment, poverty, alienation, and the entire litany of the endemic problems of the ghetto — have not cleared up, and indeed, the patient has grown sicker."□

THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY PROGRAM

MARCH 29, 1972 PLATFORM

WHAT WE WANT, WHAT WE BELIEVE

1. WE WANT FREEDOM. WE WANT POWER TO DETERMINE THE DESTINY OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.

We believe that Black and oppressed people will not be free until we are able to determine our destinies in our own communities ourselves, by fully controlling all the institutions which exist in our communities.

2. WE WANT FULL EMPLOYMENT FOR OUR PEOPLE.

We believe that the federal government is responsible and obligated to give every person employment or a guaranteed income. We believe that if the American businessmen will not give full employment, then the technology and means of production should be taken from the businessmen and placed in the community so that the people of the community can organize and employ all of its people and give a high standard of living.

3. WE WANT AN END TO THE ROBBERY BY THE CAPITALIST OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.

We believe that this racist government has robbed us and now we are demanding the overdue debt of forty acres and two mules. Forty acres and two mules were promised 100 years ago as restitution for slave labor and mass murder of Black people. We will accept the payment in currency which will be distributed to our many communities. The American racist has taken part in the slaughter of over fifty million Black people. Therefore, we feel this is a modest demand that we make.

4. WE WANT DECENT HOUSING, FIT FOR THE SHELTER OF HUMAN BEINGS.

We believe that if the landlords will not give decent housing to our Black and oppressed communities, then housing and the land should be made into cooperatives so that the people in our communities, with government aid, can build and make decent housing for the people.

5. WE WANT EDUCATION FOR OUR PEOPLE THAT EXPOSES THE TRUE NATURE OF THIS DECADENT AMERICAN SOCIETY. WE WANT EDUCATION THAT TEACHES US OUR TRUE HISTORY AND OUR ROLE IN THE PRESENT-DAY SOCIETY.

We believe in an educational system that will give to our people a knowledge of self. If you do not have knowledge of yourself and your position in the society and the world, then you will have little chance to know anything else.

6. WE WANT COMPLETELY FREE HEALTH CARE FOR ALL BLACK AND OPPRESSED PEOPLE.

We believe that the government must provide, free of charge, for the people, health facilities which will not only treat our illnesses, most of which have come about as a result of our oppression, but which will also develop preventative medical programs to guarantee our future survival. We believe that mass health education and research programs must be developed to give all Black and oppressed people access to advanced scientific and medical information, so we may provide ourselves with proper medical attention and care.

7. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO POLICE BRUTALITY AND MURDER OF BLACK PEOPLE, OTHER PEOPLE OF COLOR, ALL OPPRESSED PEOPLE INSIDE THE UNITED STATES.

We believe that the racist and fascist government of the United States uses its domestic enforcement agencies to carry out its program of oppression against Black people, other people of color and poor people inside the United States. We believe it is our right, therefore, to defend ourselves against such armed forces and that all Black and oppressed people should be armed for self-defense of our homes and communities against these fascist police forces.

8. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO ALL WARS OF AGGRESSION.

We believe that the various conflicts which exist around the world stem directly from the aggressive desires of the U.S. ruling circle and government to force its domination upon the oppressed people of the world. We believe that if the U.S. government or its lackeys do not cease these aggressive wars that it is the right of the people to defend themselves by any means necessary against their aggressors.

9. WE WANT FREEDOM FOR ALL BLACK AND OPPRESSED PEOPLE NOW HELD IN U.S. FEDERAL, STATE, COUNTY, CITY AND MILITARY PRISONS AND JAILS. WE WANT TRIALS BY A JURY OF PEERS FOR ALL PERSONS CHARGED WITH SO-CALLED CRIMES UNDER THE LAWS OF THIS COUNTRY.

We believe that the many Black and poor oppressed people now held in U.S. prisons and jails have not received fair and impartial trials under a racist and fascist judicial system and should be free from incarceration. We believe in the ultimate elimination of all wretched, inhuman penal institutions, because the masses of men and women imprisoned inside the United States or by the U.S. military are the victims of oppressive conditions which are the real cause of their imprisonment. We believe that when persons are brought to trial that they must be guaranteed, by the United States, juries of their peers, attorneys of their choice and freedom from imprisonment while awaiting trials.

10. WE WANT LAND, BREAD, HOUSING, EDUCATION, CLOTHING, JUSTICE, PEACE AND PEOPLE'S COMMUNITY CONTROL OF MODERN TECHNOLOGY.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bonds which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, when ever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security.

PATRIOTIC FRONT CHARGES U.S. AND BRITAIN WITH RACISM

AFRICAN NATIONS DEMAND U.N. CONDEMN RHODESIAN PACT

(United Nations, N.Y.) - The African nations last week called on the United Nations Security Council to denounce the bogus Rhodesian "internal" settlement signed on March 3 by "Prime Minister" Ian Smith and three Black sellout "leaders."

Tanzania's chief delegate to the world body, Salim A. Salim, acting as spokesperson for the 49 African member countries of the Council, said that the Smith plan would not end the armed struggle but might widen it by bringing in outside forces.

"We would do anything to block it (the internal settlement), if not here with words, then it will have to be done militarily," Salim declared.

Nigeria was the main force behind the African nations' request for the Security Council meeting on Rhodesia, which began here on Monday, March 6. In a letter the African group explained that such a meeting was necessary because of the "cynical maneuvering" of Smith to secure a "so-called internal settlement."

The African countries are united in their support of the Patriotic Front. Speaking at a press conference in Lusaka, Zambia, Joshua Nkomo, co-leader with Robert Mugabe of the Front, charged that the U.S. and Britain have adopted a racist attitute toward the Rhodesian situation.

"...We are fighting British imperialism assisted by the Americans," Nkomo charged.

At talks held on the island of Malta last month by Mugabe, Nkomo, U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Andrew Young and British Foreign Secretary David Owen, the two Western powers alleged support for the Patrotic Front, and said they would oppose any Rhodesian settlement in which the Front was not included.

Smith's "internal" settlement was made with Black turncoat leaders Bishop Abel Muzorewa, Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole and Chief Jeremy Chirau. The Patrotic Front is excluded from participation in the future Black-ruled Zimbabwe.

While neither the U.S. nor Britain have given their official approval to the Smith scheme, the Carter administration has supported statements by Owen that the plan was a "significant step" toward "solving the Rhodesian question."

Nkomo characterized the Smith plan as "a sellout, the greatest in the history of Africa. It entrenches apartheid in our constitution. We, the Patriotic Front, cannot be party to a settlement that entrenches discrimination and gives away, in effect, our country to a minority of settlers."

Both Mugabe and Nkomo have vowed to intensify the armed struggle. Mugabe said that in the event puppet "elections" are held, "polling booths will be regarded as military targets. Our independence and dignity will only be restored through armed struggle."

Nkomo further said, "We don't love war. War is very destructive. This man Ian Douglas Smith, this man, the son of a butcher — I suppose he really wants to see butchery going on."

In Salisbury, Rhodesia, Smith, Muzorewa, Sithole and Chirau agreed that the Black-ruled "Republic of Zimbabwe" will officially take over on December 31 of this year.

The documents signed by the four men stipulate that the "transitional" government — expected to begin functioning within the next few weeks — will be composed of a two-tier government.

The four-member Executive Council that will control the interim government will be composed of Smith, Muzorewa, Sit-

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Black puppet "leaders" (left to right) GABELLAH MUZOREWA and CHIRAU with SMITH and Patriotic Front guerrillas.



KISSINGER PROMISE

Smith To Seek End To Rhodesian Sanctions

(Salisbury, Rhodesia) - "Prime Minister" Ian Smith officially will ask the United States and Great Britain to lift economic sanctions against Rhodesia as soon as he signs an agreement with three Black Rhodesian leaders providing for the establishment of Black majority political rule.

In an interview with William Randolph Hearst, Jr., editor-in-chief of the *Hearst Newspapers*," Smith disclosed that he received a "guarantee" from the Ford administration and formal assurances from the present British government that if the White Rhodesian government agreed to transfer political power to the Black majority, economic sanctions would be lifted and the United States and Britain would strive to bring an end to guerrilla warfare against Rhodesia.

Smith believes that despite the changes of administration in Washington, the United States has a moral obligation to fulfill the commitment made to him by then Secretary of State Henry Kissinger on behalf of the American government.

Because James Callaghan is still prime minister of the British government that made the commitment to him, Smith considers that government duty-bound to respect its pledge.

As soon as the majority rule agreement is signed, Smith thinks the U.S. and British governments are obligated to introduce a resolution immediately in the United Nations

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"FIVE COUNTRIES SEEK "RETURN TO DEMOCRACY"

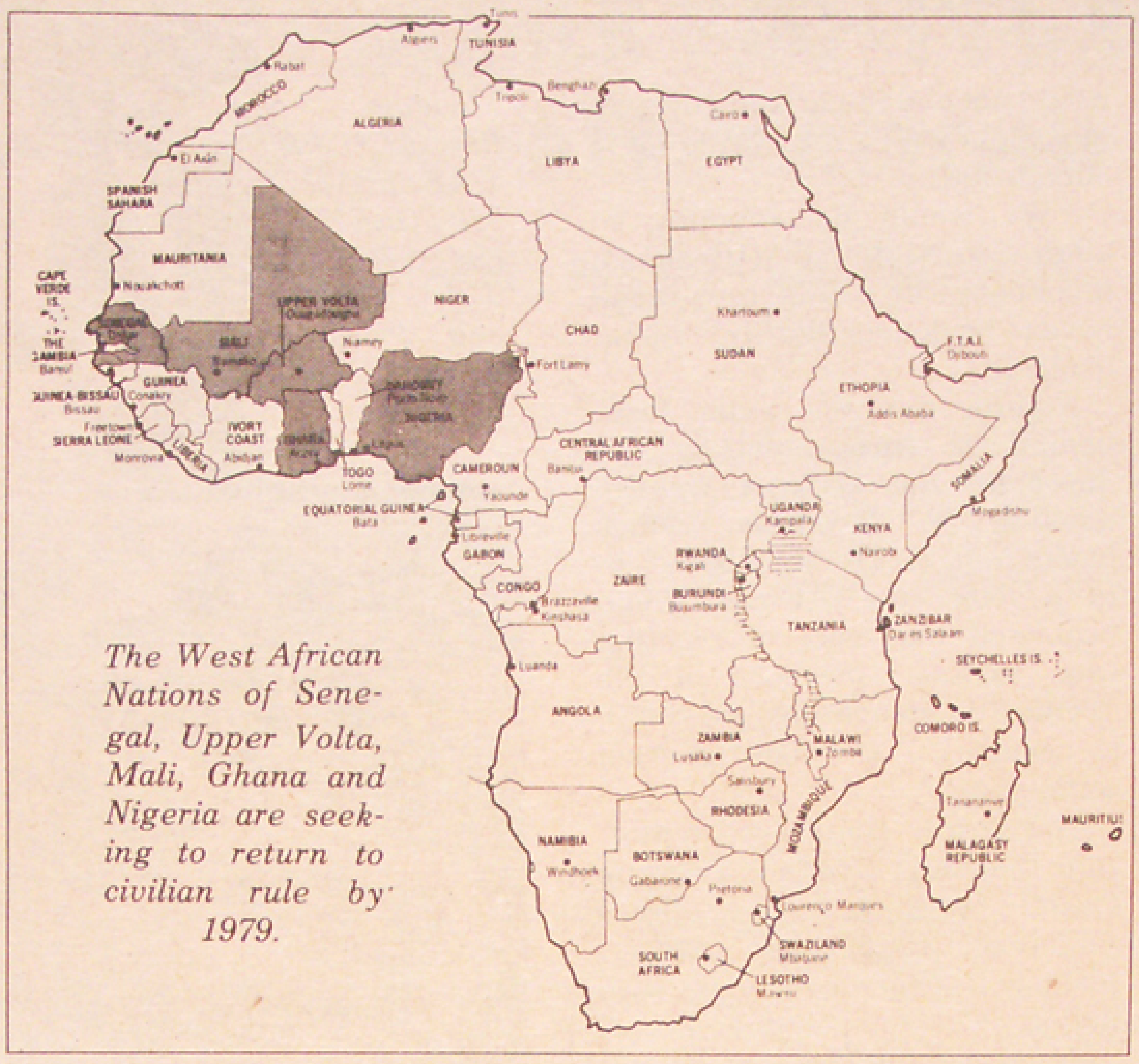
WEST AFRICA'S PUSH FOR RETURN TO CIVILIAN RULE

(New York, N.Y.) - Five West African regimes say they are preparing their nations for a "return to democracy" between now and 1979. The forms of "democracy" are as varied as the proposals for achieving them.

The five countries involved are Ghana, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal and Upper Volta, which together contain a population of over 112 million. All are currently under military rule, with the exception of Senegal, whose ruling Socialist Party has been in power since the country's nominal independence from France in 1958.

Nigeria and Upper Volta have had military governments since 1966, and the former has gone through a three-year civil war, from 1967-70. Ghana's first military regime, which lasted from 1966-69, set up a civilian parliament which was toppled in 1972 by the present ruling junta, the *Guardian* reports.

Mali's military regime overthrew the progressive anti-imperialist government of the late President Modibo Keita in 1968 and has since held power in a particularly bloody fashion.



The West African Nations of Senegal, Upper Volta, Mali, Ghana and Nigeria are seeking to return to civilian rule by 1979.

SENEGAL

Senegal's proposed new democratic forms were proclaimed as a goal in a 1976 constitutional amendment by the single-party parliament under President Leopold Senghor's Socialist Party. They are to be institutionalized in nationwide general elections to municipal and national assemblies.

This program limits the number of parties permitted to participate. According to the constitutional amendment, only three political parties can be legal, with each said to represent one of three ideologies: "liberalism, socialism and Marxism-Leninism."

Senghor's party identifies itself as social-democratic and is a member of the Socialist International, a body composed mainly of the ruling social-democratic parties in Europe and Israel. A Democratic Party stands for "liberalism," while a revisionist, pro-Moscow African Independence Party is the official representative of "Marxism-Leninism."

A mass-based, pro-working-class party — the National Democratic Union — is outlawed and barred from the national elections. The pretext for the banning was the party's refusal to accept a government-imposed definition of its politics as "communist."

UPPER VOLTA

Upper Volta's return to civilian rule is to come through an April 30 parliamentary election, to be followed by a May 4 presidential contest. The road to civilian rule in this former French colony located in the drought-stricken Sahel region has been extremely rocky.

In 1971, five years after it came to power, the ruling junta supervised a national election for a civilian-dominated legislature with a military cabinet. The civilian assembly was dissolved three years later. Two months of militant anti-government actions in 1976, led by Upper Volta's trade unions, forced Lt. Col. Sangoule Lamizana's regime to form a civilian cabinet under military hegemony.

MALI

Of the military regimes in West Africa, that ruling Mali is considered among the most brutal and repressive. When it seized power in 1968 the junta, headed by Lt. Col. Moussa Traore, eliminated by execution or death in labor camps hundreds of cadres of the leftist Keita government.

But resistance has been developing as well, and a workers and peasants party — the Mali Labor Party (MLP) — is operating clandestinely. MLP organizing has sparked open protests, with many battles erupting in the past year between the police and army, and students, workers, the unemployed and peasants, who fought with stones, sticks and other homemade weapons.

The government's response has been to establish a single party to which every citizen must belong. The military had set up a referendum in 1974 to gain endorsement for a constitution which was not publicly debated. The MLP organized a widespread boycott of the referendum. The constitution is to be the basis for a "representative government" that is to be formed "in the near future."

GHANA

Ghana's decision to opt for a form of civilian rule is also largely a response to mass pressure. The new regime envisioned by the military regime of Gen. Ignatius Acheampong is termed a "non-party union government" under which all political parties will be banned. Candidates are to run for office as "individuals." The plan was polished in the wake of nationwide protests led mainly by students and professional groups.

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Africa In Focus

Horn of Africa

(Tripoli, Libya) - The Organization of African Unity (OAU) has expressed its concern over the delivery of Egyptian arms to Somalia, which is presently fighting the government of Ethiopia. The OAU's Coordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa recently held its 30th session here, and a spokesperson for the OAU said that Egypt's action was "a gross violation of the hopes and aspirations of the African people."

Meanwhile, Ethiopia last week verified for the first time that Cuban troops were fighting on the front lines in the Ogaden desert war against neighboring Somalia. Haile Mariam Mengistu, head of the country's military government, praised the estimated 11,000 Cubans now in Ethiopia "who are renowned for shedding their blood anywhere. . .for the sake of principles. . ."

Zambia

(Lusaka, Zambia) - Zambia, in a move to pressure Western countries to reject the bogus Rhodesian "internal" settlement, has threatened to break its longtime ties with the West. One of the five frontline states in southern Africa backing the Patriotic Front's armed struggle, Zambia is strongly opposed to the Ian Smith plan (see article, page 17) for Black majority rule. Officials close to President Kenneth Kaunda have told diplomats and journalists here that Zambia may face intensified attacks across its border from Rhodesian troops due to the presence of a large contingent of Patriotic Front forces.

Namibia

(Helsinki, Finland) - Sam Nujoma, president of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), told a recent press conference here that the future of Namibia cannot be settled without SWAPO. Nujoma led a SWAPO delegation that visited Finland from February 22 to 24, during which negotiations were held with Finnish officials. The SWAPO leader said that South Africa's attempts to split Namibia into bantustans and its alleged support for Black majority rule in the country are "bound to fail."

Japanese Defend Trade With Apartheid

(Dar es Salaam, Tanzania) - Japan will not sever trade ties with racist South Africa. Japan argues that South African chrome and uranium are "vital to the life of Japan."

This is the situation according to the leader of the visiting Japanese government trade delegation, Fumihiko Kono. At a press conference at the Kilimanjaro Hotel in Dar es Salaam, Kono claimed that Japan's trade with racist South Africa was within the scope permitted under the United Nations agreements.

"We import mineral resources, mainly chrome and uranium, which are vital to Japan's life. We cannot sever this trade overnight," Kono said.

On relations with Rhodesia, Kono asserted that his country did not have any trade links nor investments in Salisbury.

Asked why Japanese cars were pouring into Rhodesia if there were no trade links, Kono said: "We do not have any means of preventing a third party from buying from us and selling to Rhodesia."

But research findings recently published in the *Sunday News of Tanzania* show that Japan itself has often acted as a "third party" for the United States in the questions of Rhodesian chrome and for arms to South Africa.☐



South African workers prepare to burn passbooks and PAC founder ROBERT SOBUKWE (right).



OAKLAND COMMUNITY LEARNING CENTER, MARCH 12th

MEMORIAL FOR P.A.C. LEADER ROBERT SOBUKWE

(Oakland, Calif.) - A special memorial service in tribute to the late Robert Mangalisco Sobukwe, the Black South African nationlist leader who founded the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) of Azania, will be held at the Oakland Community Learning Center, on Sunday, March 12 at 11:00 a.m.

Sobukwe, 53, died last Monday, February 27, of lung cancer, in Kimberley, South Africa. He spent the last 18 years of his life in prison or under other restrictions imposed by the apartheid government.

Sobukwe founded the Pan Africanist Congress in the mid 1950's, breaking away from the African National Congress, which has been seeking equality for Blacks since 1912. He said he felt that the older organization was too slow and conservative.

Both organizations have been banned by the South African government.

Sobukwe, the sixth son of a devout Methodist African woodcutter, was a bright student who went to a missionary high school and then later won grants and loans to get through college. Upon graduation he became a schoolteacher in the Transvaal, and later rose to become inspector of native or "Bantu" schools.

In 1952, he was dismissed from his post for participation in a civil-disobedience campaign. A follower of India's Mahatma Gandhi, Sobukwe respected nonviolence but was determined to gain equality for Blacks.

He was arrested on March 21, 1960, after the Sharpeville demonstrations, in which the police opened fire on him and others protesting against identity cards, killing 61 of them. Sobukwe said he regarded the campaign against identity cards for Blacks and people of mixed blood as the first and most difficult step in the Africans' march toward full rights.

"The rest," he said, "will be like walking downstairs."

His arrest after what became

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Z.A.N.U. WAR COMMUNIQUE NO. 14

Z.I.P.A. Military Victories On Rise

The following information is excerpted from "Chimurenga War Communique #17" sent to THE BLACK PANTHER from the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU), Department of Information and Publicity, Maputo, Mozambique.

The military situation and the balance of forces prevailing in Zimbabwe now clearly shows that ZIPA/ZANLA has seized the initiative and enjoys a clear strategic superiority over the racist armed gangsters of the Smith regime.



Rhodesian soldiers examine bombed Salisbury shopping center. Urban attacks in the country have increased in recent months.

ZIPA, the military wing of the Patriotic Front, now covers more than two-thirds of Zimbabwe, with two-fifths of the country virtually in our control. The Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army is now advancing, launching effective offences, and defending the Zimbabwe masses in the semi-liberated areas, in the process of consolidating our zones into fully liberated areas.

The following war communique covers our military operations between June and October.

In the course of these operations, ZANLA forces successfully engaged the enemy on over 120 surprise attacks, 48 ambushes, successfully carried out 85 sabotage operations and destroyed over eight major enemy camps.

These military operations resulted in the loss of over 1,039 Rhodesian terrorist troops, wounding of several hundreds, some of them seriously. Over 73

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Coal Miners Defiant, Talk Tough

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

system.

According to the Labor Department, layoffs related to power cutbacks have reached 22,000 nationwide. However, officials predicted that one million people could be out of work by the end of March and 3.5 million by late April.

"I'm really upset because people are down on the coal miners," says Marcia Shields, whose husband, Scott, 27, is a section mechanic at the Raccoon No. 3 mine in Meigs County, Ohio, and an official of a UMW local. "The public thinks the miners are out to make a killing. I don't see it that way."

"We've gone this long, we might as well finish it out," Mrs. Shields said, despite the fact that her family's electric bills are piling up; house payments are overdue; and her husband hasn't received a paycheck in three months.

Striking UMW members received a big boost last week from striking farmers of the American Agriculture Movement who gave away free bags of groceries to miners at a massive solidarity rally attended by over 7,000 people in Muhlenberg County, Kentucky, the heart of District 23 of the UMW, one of the largest coal regions in the nation with over 10,000 miners.



Striking farmers show solidarity with coal miners by contributing free food to Kentucky miners. Exploited small farmers have vowed to stage a nationwide food boycott.

Over 200 farmers who participated in the rally came from Missouri and brought food gathered from farms in a dozen states.

"It's all labor organizing and we need to support each other," said Rondal Staples of Utica, who has been a miner for nearly five years. "If we don't get united, all of us are going to be out of it pretty soon."

Meanwhile, in Norton, Virginia, millionaire Jim Brown, whose scab coal shipments have been effectively curtailed by angry UMW members, has hired members of a motorcycle gang called the Fugueros.

Toting rifles, clubs and pistols, they ride shotgun on coal trucks from Brown's non-union firm, the Paramount Mining Corp. Paramount has hired David Martin, 24, and his sidekicks at $50 a day after a number of company drivers quit.

Since hiring the Fugueros, Brown said, none of the shipment of his 20 trucks has been stopped.□

World Scope

Australia

(North Brisbane, Australia) - Inhuman practices have led to over 1,200 Aboriginal families remaining homeless in Western Australia alone, whilst hundreds of single Aboriginal people are living under bridges, under trees, near railway lines or in urban bush camps. This year many of these homeless people have died premature grim and violent deaths of exposure or injuries sustained during quarrels which are brought about by such appalling living conditions. In 1977 many Aboriginal people still give their address as c/-"the bush" Midland or c/-"the old car body" Laverton. These people do *not* choose to live this way but are forced into these conditions by reductions in spending on Aboriginal housing programs, by the reluctance of State Housing Commission (SHC) to house Aboriginal families and by the denial of Land Rights.

In the 1974-75 financial year the SHC in W.A. failed to spend over $4 million of money which had been allocated to them by the Commonwealth for Aboriginal housing programs.

It appears that the SHC have again during the past financial year failed to spend a further $1 million of Aboriginal housing money despite the increasingly desperate plight of homeless Aboriginals. At the same time they are increasing evictions of Aboriginal families.

Meanwhile, Aboriginal people comprise only 1 per cent of the total population of Australia. Yet 60 per cent of all cases of trachoma-caused blindness is found amongst Aboriginal people reports Australia's *Black News Service*. Aborigines comprise 40 per cent of the male prison population in Australia and 65 per cent of the female and juvenile prison population. It has been estimated that over 80 per cent of all Aboriginal families in Australia live in poverty and they have a life expectancy which is 20 years less than that of White people.

Currently Aboriginal unemployment is as high as 50 per cent.

NEW MOVIE THRILLER

"COMA": WHO WILL DECIDE WHO LIVES AND DIES?



Coma stars GENEVIEVE BUJOLD, MICHAEL DOUGLAS, ELIZABETH ASHLEY, RIP TORN and RICHARD WIDMARK

Money can' buy anything. If you're among the affluent of the world and can make the highest bid, you can purchase a new kidney to replace your nonfunctioning one as easily as you can buy a can of kidney beans at the supermarket.

There is just one catch. A human being, preferably a young, healthy and unattached one, must be murdered so that you can have your new kidney.

This is the world of *Coma*, a fast-paced, entertaining yet frightening movie that examines the life and death decision-making power of doctors, and in particular, one doctor who abuses this power.

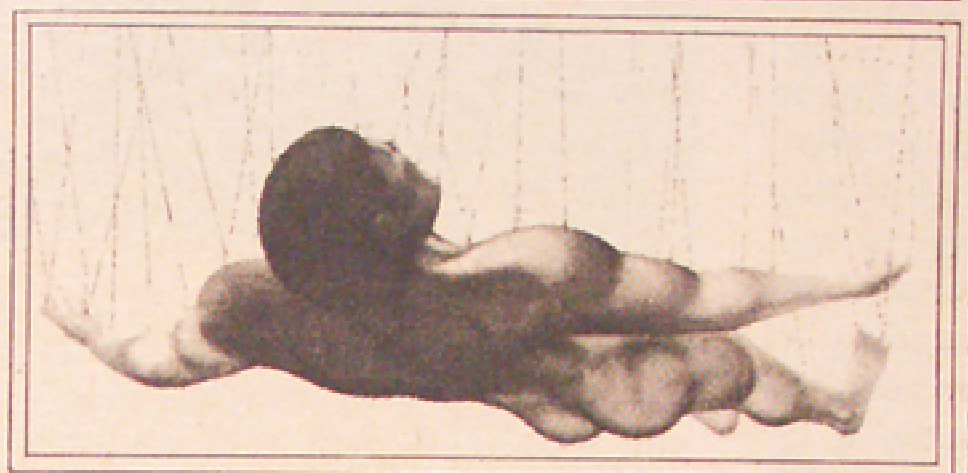
NOVEL

Based on the best-selling novel *Coma* written by Dr. Robin Cook, a clinical instructor at Harvard Medical School, the film stars Genevieve Bujold as Dr. Susan Wheeler, a brilliant young resident at Boston Memorial Hospital led by the implausible coma of her best friend to probe the mysterious number of similar cases at the hospital; Michael Douglas (formerly of the *Streets of San Francisco*) as Dr. Mark Bellows, Susan's troublesome lover who is aspiring for a top position at the hospital; and Richard Widmark as Dr. George Harris, chief of surgery whose seemingly kindly manner masks the madness seething in his mind.

Rip Torn and Elizabeth Ashley also appear in the film. Torn portrays the chief of anesthesiology, baffled and embarrassed by his inability to discover the cause of the comas. Ashley portrays the robot-like nurse Mrs. Emerson, chief overseer of the mysterious Jefferson Institute, where "human vegetables" —those trapped in a life-death state for months, sometimes years — are callously warehoused.

HEALTHY ADULTS

Susan's friend is one of several of young, healthy adults who enter Boston Memorial for minor surgery and wind up in a coma, yet her determination to discover the cause of the comas is thwarted at every turn. Mark, anxious to make a good impression on his superiors, is very involved in hospital politics. When Susan starts asking too many questions — the wrong questions — the hospital brass make it clear to Mark that if he doesn't discourage her, not only will she lose her residency but he will not get the promotion he is seeking.





Susan, on the other hand, strong-willed and independent, cares little for hospital politics. Although she loves Mark, she refuses to allow him to dominate her. He, on the other hand, is torn between trying to protect his own interests and Susan's career.

Susan's search for the cause of the comas provides the movie with many suspenseful scenes. At one point, she makes a dangerous trek across the electrical system of the hospital. In another you-sit-on-the-edge-of-your-seat scene, she barely escapes the clutches of the man hired to kill her.

When Susan uncovers the truth and faces the mastermind of the comas, he attempts to justify his coldly calculated series of murders:

"Somebody has to decide what's going to happen to these people ("human vegetables"). The public can't decide, religion can't decide, the politicians can't decide. Somebody' has to decide."

Who should decide the fate of those immobilized indefinitely in a deathlike sleep? *Coma* provides no clear cut answers but will certainly put the question on your mind.□

Despite Gains, Blacks Still Live In Poverty

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

For White teenagers it was about 15 per cent, for Black youth, about 40 per cent.

Analysts generally agree that a large part of the unemployment problem in the Black community is structural, and not easily solved by an upturn in the economy. Many jobs, from assembly lines to corner groceries, are leaving the inner cities for the suburbs, and many Blacks do not have the education to compete for the technological jobs.

Like many other Blacks, Representative Parren Mitchell believes that racial discrimination still influences hiring practices. "It's a more subtle form of racism, that's replaced the more overt, naked forms," he said.

Younger working Blacks are moving steadily into better jobs. In a recent study, the Congressional Budget Office noted that, as of 1974, 32 per cent of all Black workers held white-collar positions, up from 14 per cent in 1959. In the same period, the percentage doing domestic household work had dropped from 15 to 5.

Among better paid workers, the gap between Blacks' and Whites' income narrows. In 1974, the median income for Black male professionals was a low $11,088 or 82 per cent of the figure for Whites. For Black female professionals the median was $8,376, or 15 per cent more than for comparable White women.



In the last 10 years, the quality of life for Black Americans has deteriorated. "For every Black who fights to the top, another is stuck at the bottom."

On the other end of the spectrum, the poverty rate for Blacks is generally put at more than three times that for Whites.

Another key variable in Black income is family status. The number of Black households headed by women spurted to 36 per cent in 1976, as opposed to 11 per cent in the White community.

And 17 per cent of all Blacks living in families headed by men were below the poverty line, as opposed to 55 per cent in families headed by women.

Jobs and income are closely related to education, and it is in this area that Blacks have made their biggest strides. In 1973, Blacks in their mid-20's had completed an average of almost 12 years of schooling, only one year less than the Whites and an increase of four years over Blacks in the '50's.□

Memorial For Robert Sobukwe

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19

known as the "Sharpeville Massacre" led to a trial and a sentence of three years in prison for inciting Black South Africans to defy the law on identity cards. In the last statement he had been allowed to make in public, he said at his trial that he was dedicated to the goal of "government by the African, for the African and of the African."

Since that time, he has been forbidden to attend public meetings or to be quoted in the press.

In 1973, a South African journalist was given a suspended sentence for writing an interview with Sobukwe that was to be published in a London newspaper. The law under which Sobukwe was forbidden to be quoted mentioned publication only in South Africa. But the envelope containing the newspaper article was intercepted by two policemen. Their reading of the article, which never reached its destination, was construed by the court as publication in South Africa.

Sobukwe served his three-year sentence in Cape Town's Robbins Island Prison. But authorities feared to release him, so a special law was enacted — which came to be known as "the Sobukwe clause" — that permitted the



Passes being burned during 1959-60 PAC anti-passbook campaign.

"Minister of Justice" Balthazar continued detention of political prisoners after the completion of their sentences if it seemed to him that their release would further "the aim of communism."

Sobukwe was kept on Robbins Island under the special law until 1969.

"I don't know why they are so afraid of him," Sobukwe's wife, Veronica, said while her husband was in prison. "What could he do?"

When her question — "What could he do?" — was relayed to "Minister of Justice" to order the Vorster, he replied only: "You would be surprised."

When Sobukwe was released from Robbins Island after serving nine years of what was originally a three-year term, he was allowed to live in the Kimberley area of central South Africa but was restricted to his house at night and on weekends, limited on the number of visitors he could receive and was prohibited from being quoted in the South African press.

In Kimberley, Sobukwe practiced law, a profession he qualified for by studying in prison. Twice he was denied permission to move to the United States, where he had been offered teaching positions. □

West Africa's Push For Civilian Rule

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 18

Opposition forces have termed the plan an effort to unite the "forces of the national and comprador bourgeoisie and feudalism." But strong opposition to the proposed "union government" has also developed from the right.

NIGERIA

Nigeria's progress toward a civilian parliamentary government has been more consistent than that of its neighbors, and the military has shown far more restraint in regard to democratic rights.

The return to civilian rule is scheduled for October, 1979, and is being carried out in a five-step process which began in 1976. In an effort to lessen tribal antagonisms and secure "future political stability," the regime has reorganized the country's administrative districts. There are 19 new federal states, which in some cases extend across tribal lines. Administrative councils in these districts were elected last year on the basis of universal adult suffrage.



Downtown of Lagos, Nigeria's capital city. The West African nation has 19 federal states and is preparing to replace its military government with a civilian-run parliament.

These local councils are described as "modern, functional institutions" that will accomodate "traditional authority" as represented by the tribal chiefs. The chiefs, according to government guidelines to local governments, are to serve as presidents of the councils, assist in collecting taxes, determine land policy and "assist in maintaining law and order" — many of the same functions they have handled since colonial times.

A new constitution is being drafted, and a nationwide debate on its provisions is underway. The proposed document is closely modeled on the U.S. Constitution.

A ban on political parties enacted in 1966 is scheduled to be lifted in October. The government has said, however, that "certain personalities in the North and elsewhere" are violating the current ban by meeting secretly to form parties in anticipation of the general elections due in 1979.

The regime is meanwhile taking measures against political organizing by trade union and progressive organizations. There has been a crackdown on independent unions and harassment of groups such as the Poor People's Movement, which initiated a series of peasant and worker strikes and food riots three years ago. □

INSIDE LATIN AMERICA

Chile

(Santiago, Chile) - One of two men accused in the bomb explosion slaying of a minister in the Marxist government of the late Chilean President Salvador Allende has been identified as a North American electronic technician, the newspaper *El Mercurio* reported last week. *El Mercurio* said "Juan Williams Rose" is known as Michael V. Townley, a "resident in Santiago from 1970." The U.S. Justice Department has asked the Chilean government to find Williams and Alejandro Romeral Jara, whom it identified as Chilean military officers. Two men with Chilean passports bearing those names entered the U.S. one month before exiled former Chilean Foreign Minister Orlando Letelier was killed September 21, 1976, in Washington, D.C., when a bomb blew his car apart. Townley has been linked to a right-wing Chilean group called Fatherland and Liberty.

Nicaragua

(Managua, Nicaragua) - In the face of continued widespread demands for his resignation, President Anastasio Somoza said last week he would propose constitutional changes lifting the ban on all political parties and ideologies "including communism." Sporadic protests were reported in this Central American country again last week but not on the scale of anti-Somoza riots which rocked the Indian enclave of Monimbo last month leaving eight people dead. Trucks carrying food and medical supplies moved through the dirt streets of Monimbo last week, a slum community which has become a national symbol of resistance to Somoza's regime. The city looked like a war zone, with bullet holes in many buildings and the streets covered with debris. Streets were littered with tear gas rockets fired from aircraft. Anti-government slogans and the initials of the Sandinista National Liberation Front, which is battling to overthrow the Somoza government, were scrawled on hundreds of homes.

SPORTS





LEON SPINKS jabs MUHAMMAD ALI with a hard left and (right) rejoicing after his triumph.

EXPLOITING NEW CHAMPION

"THEY'RE TRYING TO STEAL LEON"

(St. Louis, Mo.) - "They're trying to steal him..." says Millard (Mitt) Barnes, the boxing manager of Leon Spinks, the new world heavyweight champion.

Barnes is considering litigation against Bob Arum of Top Rank Inc., which has the promotional rights for the new champion's first three title defenses, plus an option for his next three — another example of how in boxing the in-fighting outside the ring can be more vicious than inside the ring, especially when control of the heavyweight champion is at stake.

"They won't let Leon talk to me," Barnes says.

Spinks' relationship with Barnes, who is also a Teamster official in the St. Louis area, began eight years ago when Spinks learned to box in Barnes's St. Louis gym. Spinks was raised in a ghetto called Vashon. He was one of seven children, all on welfare. After Spinks won the 1976 Olympic light-heavy weight gold medal at Montreal, he signed a three-year contract with Barnes as his manager.

Two months later they signed with Top Rank as their promoter. Spinks moved to Joe Frazier's gym in Philadelphia to be handled by Sam Solomon, the trainer selected by Butch Lewis of Top Rank.

"Now (since the Ali-Spinks title bout) in the papers I read that I don't have the right of approval for Leon's opponents any more," says Barnes. "That's wrong."

Top Rank is manipulating its "custody" of the new champion to the hilt. Arum has offered Ken Norton the paltry sum of $200,000 to fight Spinks for the championship.

Arum's line is that he offered Norton only $200,000 because CBS has the rights to televise Spinks' first defense against anybody but Muhammad Ali for $1.55 million, with Spinks to get $1.05 million. Norton, after calling the offer "insulting," accepted the chance at the title.

Former champion Muhammad Ali does not want to be slighted either. "I'm truly the No. 1 contender in the eyes of the world," declared Ali on national television last week. "I'm deserving. The world is waiting for it. It's tradition — the first defense goes against the ex-champion."

Before, during and after Spinks dethroned Ali in Las Vegas February 15, Barnes was the odd man out.

"I went to the workouts but all I did was play with my thumbs," Barnes recalled. "And when I asked for my tickets, Bob Arum didn't have any. He put my name on a list at the gate and I had to find a seat. I sat with three of my friends who had tickets — the four of us squeezed into three seats.

"I didn't even talk to my fighter while I was there. I was up on the floor once where he was staying, but one of the other fighters asked me to leave and not come back.

THIRD FIGHT

"I spotted it at Leon's third fight," the manager said, referring to a first-round knockout of Jerry McIntyre of Louisville nearly a year ago. "I asked Butch Lewis for my four tickets and when he gave them to me, he said, 'That'll be $28.' That's when it started. And when Leon went to Montreal for his sixth fight, I didn't know about it until I read it in the papers."

The World Boxing Council (WBC) is also flaunting its influence since Spinks has become champion. The Council and the Norton camp claim that both Ali and Spinks signed an agreement that the winner of their fight would sign by April 7 to fight Norton or be stripped of the title.

Last Saturday, Ali said he knew of no agreement made by Spinks to defend first against Norton. "Twice my title was taken away unjustly," Ali pointed out. "Who is more deserving of a shot at the world championship — Ken Norton or Muhammad Ali?"

The always unflappable Ali started his press conference with "Welcome to my first fireside chat," and then presented his "State of Ali Message."

"I'm not asking them to do more than I did myself," said Ali. "I fought Sonny Liston and immediately gave him a rematch to prove it was no fluke. It's only fair to give him a chance, since he gave me the chance. Leon Spinks should do the same.

"Aren't you begging for a rematch?" Ali was asked.

"I'm not here to beg," said the 36-year-old Ali. "I'm bigger than boxing."

"But don't you think Spinks should honor his commitment to the WBC?"

"I don't know if Spinks signed anything," said Ali. "So, I can't comment on that. It's been traditional here in the United States and the world for the former champion to get first shot," said Ali, who lost the championship in his 21st, and only unsuccessful, title defense — the first time in 43 years that the heavyweight champion has lost his crown by decision. "The rest of the world seems to agree...My mail from all over the world is in favor of that." □

N.C.A.A. Accused Of "Tyranny", Bribery

(Washington, D.C.) - The National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) last week was charged with bribery, tyrannical behavior and overlooking violations by major schools while cracking down on smaller schools which do not cooperate.

Brent Clark, a former NCAA investigator, made these charges in testimony before the House Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations which has begun a probe into the shady operations of the governing body of intercollegiate sports.

Clark, an attorney, said, "something approaching a tyranny seems to exist" in making the following charges against the NCAA:

•Bell Hunt, director of the NCAA enforcement staff, offered Major Jones, a former Albany (Georgia) State University basketball player, a tryout with the Kansas City Kings of the National Basketball Association (NBA) in exchange for information about rules violations not necessarily concerned with Albany State.

•Douglas Dunlop, a former NCAA investigator, offered to serve as an agent for Wayne (Tree) Rollins, former Clemson star now with Atlanta of the NBA, if Rollins would give Dunlop information concerning Clemson rules violations.

•Another field investigator, Jim Delaney, stopped investigating the Mississippi football program after football player James Jordan "provided him (Delaney) the services of a young lady," said Clark.

Clark said universities justifiably fear the NCAA because the body punishes "mavericks" and caters to the establishment. He said, for example, that he found "likely" illegal recruiting activities at Ole Miss "at least as serious" as those that led to probation for Mississippi State. But Mississippi State "had shown itself to be a maverick" by seeking court relief from NCAA sanctions.

His superiors told him to "switch gears," Clark said — ignoring Ole Miss to develop as much damaging information as possible against Mississippi State, which lost its court suit in the end. □

Z.I.P.A. Military Victories

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19

enemy vehicles were destroyed, and large quantities of war materials were seized.

During the same period ZIPA/ZANLA also captured 15 enemy military vehicles, buses, lorries, cars and money. Over 2,500 Zimbabweans were freed from so-called "keeps," Smith's concentration camps, euphemistically referred to by the enemy as "protected villages." The people are now busy rebuilding their homes, defended by ZANLA forces.

The following is a month by month account of some of the major engagements that ZIPA has fought:

OCTOBER

•On October 1, 1977, a ZIPA detachment operating around Cans Farms in the Malseter District ambushed an enemy platoon and killed five enemy soldiers, wounding several others and captured two enemy guns.

SEPTEMBER

•On September 30, a ZIPA section laid an ambush for an enemy section at Green farm in the Melseter district. Two enemy soldiers were killed on the spot and the landrover in which they were travelling was completely destroyed. A VHF radio communication set was captured.

•On September 29, a reinforced ZIPA section attacked the house of a notorious farmer in the Melseter district, killing a family of three and captured a radio communication system and two guns. This farmer and his wife were notorious for physically beating their servants and other Africans from neighboring racist settler White-owned farms.

•On September 23, a ZIPA squad made a surprise attack on a section of enemy soldiers in the Mushonga area in Buhera. Eight enemy soldiers were killed on the spot and three were wounded.

•At 7:30 p.m. on September 8, a ZIPA demolishing squad laid mines near Matinhidza railway station on the rail line between Salisbury and Umtali. The blast that occurred derailed a goods train and damaged several sections of the line.

AUGUST

•On the 24th of August, between 5:10 and 6:00 p.m., a squad of ZIPA fighters attacked an enemy force encamped at St. Barbara's Mission in the Makoni district. The enemy reinforced the infantry with a Dakota plane and five choppers. In the ensuing battle ZIPA fighters shot down two helicopters killing all the occupants.

•On August 20, a detachment of ZIPA fighters made a surprise attack on an enemy base in the Nhandarume area, Melseter district. One helicopter was shot down and five occupants killed instantly.

•On August 13, a ZIPA section tracked and eliminated a district assistant in the Muusha TTL Mutambara district. The D.A. had spied on the masses who worked closely with the freedom fighters. The masses enthusiastically welcomed the death of the traitor.

•On August 12, a squad of ZIPA operating on the road between Bindura and Gleenda ambushed a private car belonging to a notorious White settler farmer. The farmer and his colleagues were killed on the spot when the ZIPA fighters showered the car with the bullets.

•On the 5th of August, a highly trained ZIPA sabotage unit completely destroyed three telephone communication systems at Chenjerai in Buhera. This completely cut off all telephone communications in the area. In a different incident 55 minutes later, the ZIPA forces were engaged in a fierce battle with over 30 enemy troops at Nyaunda near Chikure school in Bikita, and killed eight enemy soldiers, seriously wounding 10 and the rest fled in disarray.

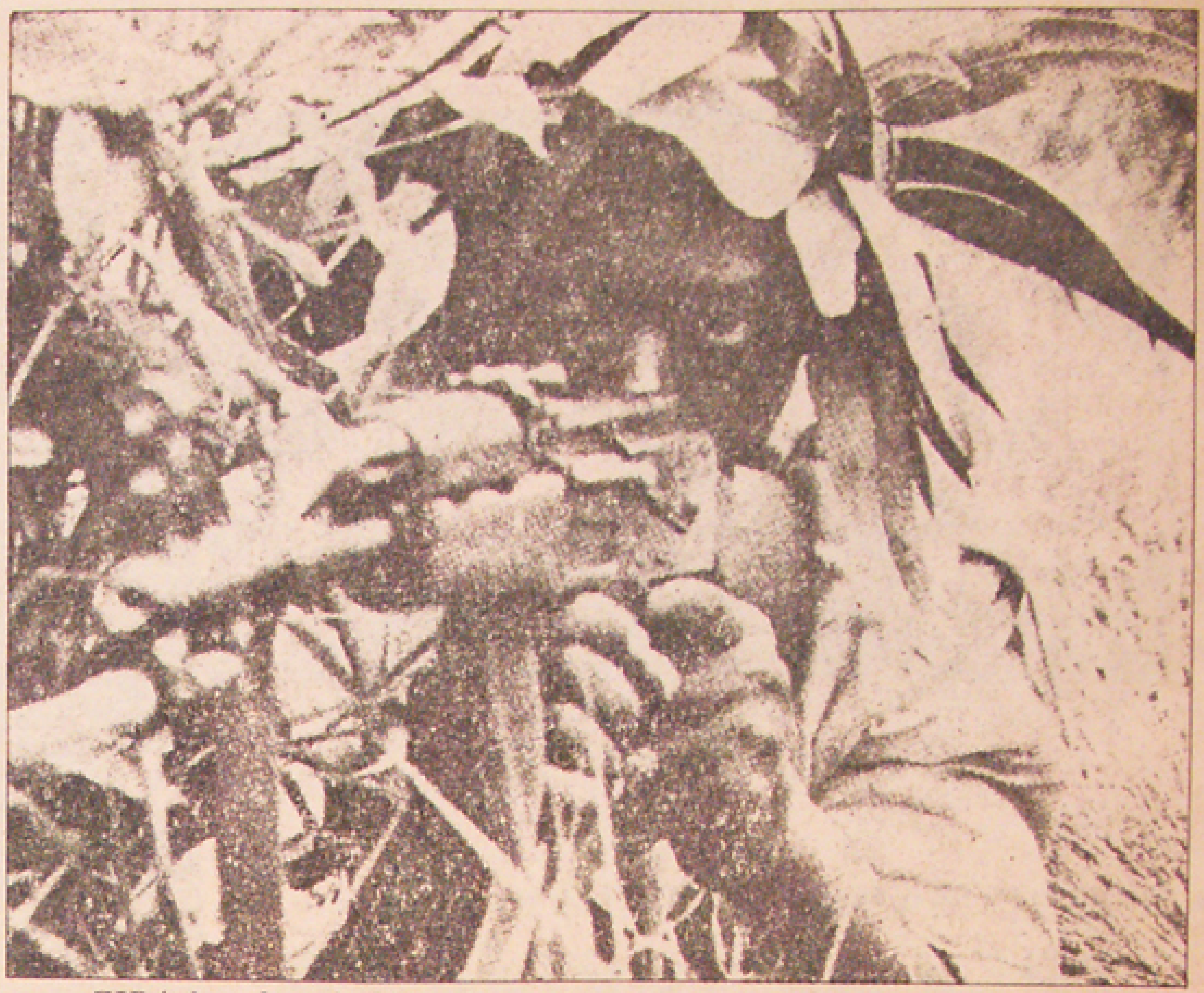
•On August 1, a ZIPA detachment attack surprised 30 enemy troops at Svuure in Zaka and killed 20 enemy troops. One armed with an FNMG and the other with an F.N. rifle tried to run through nearby fields but tripped and were immediately killed by local masses using hoes and axes. The rest fled in confusion firing at random.

JULY

•On July 30, ZIPa forces stormed ZAKA District Commissioner's office and killed six enemy troops, wounding two.

•On the 28th of July, a well armed section of ZIPA fired at a Datsun 1500 used as a get away car by two Selous Scouts who had robbed a nearby African store. The Selous Scouts had a catalogue of serious murder cases committed in the same area. The Datsun was burnt to ashes by the ZIPA forces and the two bandits were handed over to the local population for trial.

•On the same day, another reinforced section of ZIPA fighters heavily attacked a Rhodesian tea estate near Chipinga. In the ensuing battle, 30 enemy soldiers were killed, seven Rhodesian tea estate lorries were destroyed, and a landrover carrying some enemy soldiers in a rush to reinforce their terrorist friends detonated a landmine. In the blast the landrover was shattered into pieces and its occupants were killed on the spot. The local peasants and workers were given tea by the ZIPA forces.□



ZIPA freedom fighters have the enemy on the run in Rhodesia.

Smith Seeks End To Rhodesian Sanctions

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17

Security Council calling for the end of the economic trade embargo imposed on Rhodesia in 1968.

If the Soviet Union vetoes that resolution, as it undoubtedly would, Smith expects the United States and Britain to lift their own restrictions on trade with Rhodesia.

While the U.S. and British governments have described the agreement as a "significant" step forward, both governments continue to insist the leaders of the Patriotic Front, Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe, who are waging guerrilla warfare from neighboring Zambia and Tanzania, must be brought into the settlement.

INVITED

Smith said that Nkomo and Mugabe have been invited to participate in the settlement negotiations, providing they renounce terrorism, accept free elections and agree to abide by the final agreement reached with the other Black leaders. Nkomo and Mugabe have refused to do so. They want power transferred to a Black government in which they would play dominant roles before elections for a new constitution are held.

1976 PLAN

Speaking of the 1976 U.S.-British plan calling for Black majority rule within two years, Smith said:

"Dr. Kissinger persuaded us to accept it. He made it clear that if we didn't do so then, even our friends in this world could no longer support us. We reluctantly came to the conclusion that under those circumstances our hopes for survival were nil.

"Under the proposal Dr. Kissinger submitted to us, we were assured that if we accepted, sanctions would be removed and terrorism would be curbed if not completely stopped.

Condemn Rhodesian Pact

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17

hole and Chirau, with Smith remaining as head of state. The Council of Ministers, which will be half Black and half White, will carry out the day-to-day functioning of the country until December 31.

During the interim period, the present White-dominated Rhodesian Parliament would only be called into session to act on important legislation.

The composition of the "Republic's" armed forces would include the military wing of the Patriotic Front, the Zimbabwe People's Army (ZIPA). Smith arrogantly claimed that the freedom fighters would lay down their arms once his bogus plan was signed.

The new constitution also provided for a 100-member Parliament, with 28 seats reserved for Whites for 10 years so they can block any constitutional changes not in their interests.□

Judge Wright

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

sought...my removal from Criminal Court."

Wright's lawyers charge that the move was made because some of the state's top judges were about to be questioned in pre-trial proceedings related to Wright's lawsuit, whose chief demand was his return to Criminal Court.

The original transfer caused an uproar in the legal community. The City Bar Association, in a report highly critical of the state's chief judge, Charles Breitel, and his top aides, called for the immediate re-transfer of Wright.

Wright said his transfer was "instigated" by Judge Breitel, "Because of his displeasure with my bail decisions and my criticism of the judicial system as racist."

Wright's first and most controversial bail case involved a man who had been convicted of shooting a policeman five years ago. The defendant, Joseph Gruttola, had twice been released on cash bail of $500 by Wright.

Former Mayor John Lindsay expressed "dismay" at the low bail, and Mayor Koch, who must decide if Wright is to be reappointed in 1979, joined in the chorus of criticism at the time.

Last November, an appeals court upheld the conviction of Gruttola, but three of the seven judges sharply criticized the police and strongly suggested that the wrong man may have been arrested and convicted. □

K.K.K. Organizing

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

"good organizers" for the future Oxnard [illegible]den."

The arrival of the Klan here has angered the Black and Chicano communities of this city. Gabriel Serrano, chairperson of the La Raza Unida Party, has organized an anti-Klan campaign, the United Peoples for Human Rights, to oppose a "racist, Anglo element in Ventura County."

Opponents of the Klan point to the KKK's campaign to physically halt undocumented workers entering the country through the use of a border watch manned by bigots.

Serrano's group is planning to go before the county Board of Supervisors, city councils, and high school boards demanding that they publicly adopt resolutions against the racist KKK organizing efforts.

In a recent public television interview "Imperial Wizard" Duke boasted that "a lot of our people have rifles, weapons and shotguns...so that White people can fight back when the time comes." □

Letters to the Editor

11th WORLD FESTIVAL OF YOUTH AND STUDENTS

Dear Black Panther:

I am a 23-year-old Black woman, and I am a member of the Young Workers Liberation League. I have no complaints about the organization, and am writing to you because the 11th World Festival of Youth and Students, to be held in Havana, Cuba, between July 28 and August 5 of this year, is completely unpublicized in the Black community.

I would hope that readers of THE BLACK PANTHER would be interested in the Festival, and hopefully would attend and participate in whatever city or country they may be in.

Here in Oakland, the loal committee is mostly White and Latino, and the few Black people who have been participating regularly haven't grown in number since the committee started in November of last year.

The article in the February 11 issue was very interesting, but didn't let people know that they will have the opportunity to meet people who fought the Portuguese in Angola, Mozambique, and Guinea-Bissau; who fought the French in Algeria and Senegal; and people who are fighting the racist monsters South Africa and Rhodesia, at the Festival.

Lastly, I would like to tell all people who are interested in the Festival to write to the National Preparation Committee, Box 848, Madison Square Station, New York, N.Y., for applications and information. The application fee of $5 will help pay for the costs of the committee (mailing, publicity, phone bills, etc.) and part of your $5 will be given to the International Solidarity Fund, which will help people in places like Chile, South Africa and Zimbabwe who cannot openly raise money to go to the Festival. I hope that readers of THE BLACK PANTHER respond to this appeal.

For Peace, Friendship and Anti-Imperialist Solidarity,
Toya L. Robinson,
Oakland, Calif.

SUPPORT HUEY

Dear Editor,

I am letting you know I enjoy reading the constructive articles in your Panther paper because I am sincerely a revolutionary. Some of our Black comrades tell me the revolution is over but I find it very much absurd for any individual to talk that kind of nonsense because for our Black and poor people struggle the real revolution has just begun. All our young generation must stand tall and fight for complete liberation.

I would like to write an article once every two or three weeks to the Black Panther newspaper because I see my objectives in the Black Panther party. I am asking you now what procedure would I, as a prisoner and being incarcerated have to go through.

I am twenty-six years of age and I am getting older. So I want to be a real dedicated revolutionary and help liberate our beautiful sisters and brothers. Since I am not free physically maybe I could be a voice coming from this prison cell. I am totally committed until my dying rest. I also hope all the Black people will get behind our Black leader Brother Huey P. Newton and support him. He was framed and deserves justice. Brother Huey Newton has been my leader and inspiration. He taught me that while locked up in prison our minds can still be free. So all our Black comrades must support our revolutionary brother Huey P. Newton.

Dedicated In The Struggle,
Bro. Harry James Snow / Georgia State Prison / Reidsville, Georgia

F.B.I. Officials

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

could examine their activities as evidence in the case. He did so under his powers to give the plaintiffs in a lawsuit, "discovery" from the records or files of the defendants.

The government said that five of the nine did not want their names disclosed and opposed the judge's plans.

On February 10, Frank Wohl, an assistant United States Attorney, told the Court: "We are very serious when we say that this position at the Bureau is not lightly held. It is not likely at this stage of the case that they would agree to produce the name of any informant whose consent has not been obtained."

If the government forfeited the case, however, any damages assessed and paid to the SWP would come out of public funds.

Last month, a federal judge in Chicago held two lawyers for the FBI in contempt for refusing to turn over records of certain organizations that were the target of FBI infiltration and surveillance. The contempt was later purged when the lawyers compiled with aspects of the order.

Judge Griesa said that in reviewing the files he had found that "commending during the time of this lawsuit was pending, this informant provided the FBI with information about discussions, about the so-called political rights defense fund. This informing went on for a period of 10 months before the FBI said that it should be stopped." □

Synanon Sues Time

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

ignorant and the sexually maladjusted," said Dederich, "youngsters have been pulled out of Synanon by their parents. . .Alaska cancelled a $5,000 contract which retained Synanon to inspect and advise the state on its drug addiction programs; at least one major investor has withdrawn a loan"; and "Synanon itself has lost contributors...throughout the United States.

"This is hardly our first brush with this type of reprehensible journalism," said Dederich. "In 1972, the *San Francisco Examiner* sought to destroy Synanon by labeling us 'the racket of the century.' Their charges were as false and as slanted as the current *Time* smear."

The *Examiner* was forced to pay Synanon $600,000 — the largest settlement ever paid for libel, according to Synanon. □

Black Colleges Threatened

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

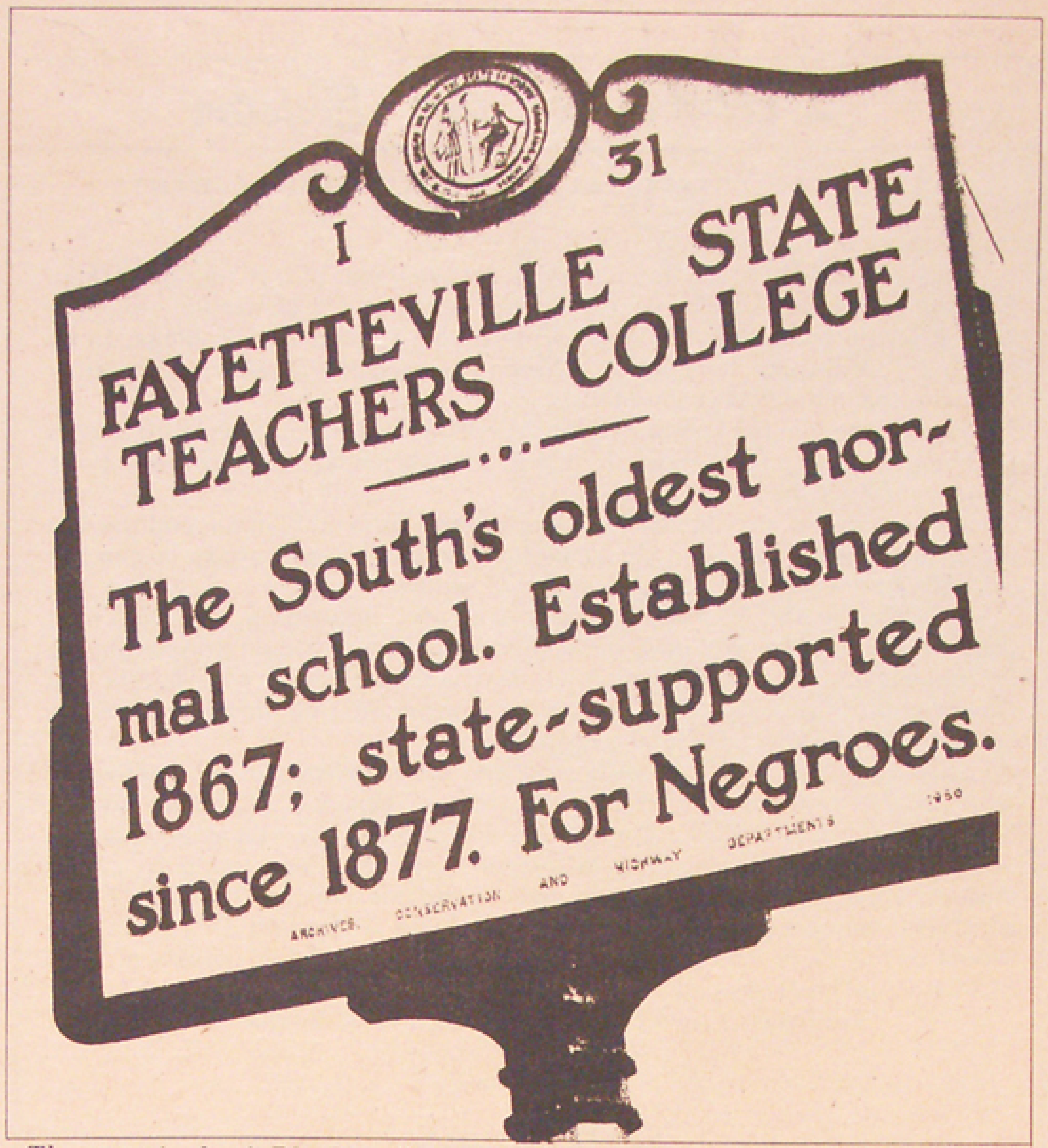
State College and Virginia State College which have 97.5 per cent and 97.6 per cent Black enrollment respectively.

Many Blacks of Virginia oppose the desegregation guidelines because they feel that the position, pay and prestige of Black educators would go down.

In developments last week concerning the desegregation issue, Carter and HEW Secretary Califano were criticized by the NAACP Legal Defense Fund for "retreating" on plans to withhold federal funding from institutions in violations of federal civil rights laws.

"That is a civil rights retreat," Joseph Rauh, a NAACP attorney told news sources. "Califano has not complied with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act. I think the way to enforce the law is to enforce the law. . .It's time to stop playing patty-cake with people who violate the law."

According to Rauh, the NAACP has asked the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia to order Califano to suspend aid within 30 days to traditionally White institutions of public higher education in Virginia, Georgia and North Carolina until the states submit an acceptable plan for desegregation.



The survival of Black colleges is being threatened by the federal government.

Black Research

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

of the same financing as Lincoln Center (New York City's widely acclaimed performing arts research center) or (the main library) at 42nd Street," she said.

Ima Zawadi of the New Muse Community Museum of Brooklyn told the *Guardian*, "We don't seem to be important to the people who are on top. We just seem to get the end of things, which is little or nothing." The New Muse serves mostly Blacks and Latinos with workshops and other educational and cultural programs.

The Schomburg has also had to stretch beyond the confines of traditional preservation efforts. According to a Schomburg publication, "The collection policy, simply stated, was to collect materials about Black culture throughout the world wherever Blacks existed."

This may have broad implications since Black history cannot always be found in rare books and manuscripts. Much of it is found in oral accounts, song or through other means.

One folklorist, blues musician John Davis, for example, said that he learned much from children's games. "I learned some of these old Southern games from old performers like Bessie Jones of the Georgia Sea Island Singers," he said.

"There are many islands off the coast of Georgia and the people are cut off from the mainland. Their culture hasn't changed since the pre-Civil War days and the great thing about their games, like most traditional Black games, is that they are cooperative in nature. In other words, they can't work unless everybody takes part. It's not a case of winning or losing."

Racist Hastings Admissions Policy

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

sentatives comprise half of a two-person, faculty-student reviewing team. In the past, the student member has had veto power over each applicant under his or her consideration. If the faculty member of the team objected to an applicant favored



Black students at Hastings College of Law have boycotted classes.

by the student member the applicant's file was sent to a third person, appointed by the dean, for a final decision.

However, at the January 27 meeting, the faculty voted to strip the student reviewers of their veto power and to replace the arbiter appointed by the dean with a faculty member.

Students point out that the action will surely lead to a decrease in the number of community-oriented students admitted to the elitist, yet publicly-supported, law school. They claim that the faculty favors students with high grades and formal academic backgrounds and is overtly prejudiced against those with community work experience or grassroots political involvement.

DEMANDING

The Hastings Special Admissions Coalition is demanding that the school's faculty and administration:

(1) Restore the student reviewer's veto power and reaffirm the right of minority students to choose these reviewers;

(2) Reinstate "race" as an admissions criteria to determine the extent of disadvantageness;

(3) Place primary emphasis on non-standardized objective criteria in the admissions of minority students; and

(4) Expand supportive services for minority students by hiring a full-time tutorial staff and increasing the amount of financial aid grants and scholarships.

One of the boycott leaders, Peter Speaks, commented, "Race isn't the sole focus. We want to reinstate student input into the admissions process and de-emphasize the reliance on the law school admission examination.

"Race should be considered as part of disadvantagement, says Speaks, "but the other factors are equally important."

Huey Death Threat

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

•Admitted calling Assistant D.A. Tom Orloff, the prosecutor in the case, for help following an April, 1977, arrest on a 1975 felony prostitution charge, a failure to appear in court and a parole violation for two prior convictions.

•Claimed she didn't think a "deal was made when the case went to court in July, 1977, (shortly after Huey's return) and she was allowed to plead guilty to a misdemeanor count of disorderly conduct (one year probation), with the two "priors" dropped.

•Admitted she again contacted Orloff when she was arrested in July, 1977, in Emeryville on charges of receiving stolen goods.

•Admitted that after her phone call to Orloff, she and her companion, Mosell Mitchell — who last week was arrested on attempted murder charges for the crime Ms. Grey said she committed — were released from jail on their own recognizance, the initial $3,000 bail being dropped.

Ms. Grey is not the only person aided by the D.A. office in return for their testimony against Huey.

Another alleged eyewitness in the case, Michelle Jenkins, was arrested for prostitution in San Francisco just two days prior to her testimony at the preliminary hearing. She admits calling Orloff and being immediately released on O.R. despite previous convictions.

A PROGRAM FOR SURVIVAL

"All these programs satisfy the deep needs of the community but they are not solutions to our problems. That is why we call them survival programs, meaning survival pending revolution." — Huey P. Newton



GEORGE JACKSON MEDICAL CLINIC

GEORGE JACKSON MEDICAL CLINIC

Provides free medical treatment and preventative medical care for the people.

THE SICKLE CELL ANEMIA RESEARCH FOUNDATION

Established to test and create a cure for Sickle Cell Anemia. The foundation informs people about Sickle Cell Anemia and maintains an advisory committee of doctors researching this crippling disease.

PEOPLE'S FREE DENTAL PROGRAM

(Being implemented)
Provides free dental check-ups, treatment and an educational program for dental hygiene.

PEOPLE'S FREE OPTOMETRY PROGRAM

(Being implemented)
Provides free eye examinations, treatment and eyeglasses for the people.

PEOPLE'S FREE AMBULANCE PROGRAM

Provides free, rapid transportation for sick or injured people without time-consuming checks into the patients' financial status or means.

FREE FOOD PROGRAM

Provides free food to Black and other oppressed people.

FREE BREAKFAST PROGRAM

Provides children with a free, nourishing, hot breakfast every school morning.

FOOD COOPERATIVE PROGRAM

Provides food for the people through community participation and community cooperative buying.

INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE

Provides news and information about the world and Black and oppressed communities.

PEOPLE'S FREE COMMUNITY EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM

Provides free job-finding services to poor and oppressed people.

SHOE PROGRAM

(Being Implemented)
Provides free shoes, made at the People's Free Shoe Factory, to the people.

PEOPLE'S FREE CLOTHING PROGRAM

Provides new, stylish and quality clothing free to the people.



GEORGE JACKSON MEDICAL CLINIC

The George Jackson Medical Clinic sponsored a free food distribution and free high blood pressure testing recently at the Oregon Park Senior Center in Berkeley. Above, Clinic staff member MORRIS WHITE gets the groceries in order.

PEOPLE'S FREE LEGAL AID AND EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

Provides legal aid classes and full legal assistance to people who are in need.

FREE BUSING TO PRISONS PROGRAM

Provides free transportation to prisons for families and friends of prisoners.

FREE COMMISSARY FOR PRISONERS PROGRAM

Provides imprisoned men and women with funds to purchase necessary commissary items.

SENIORS AGAINST A FEARFUL ENVIRONMENT (S.A.F.E.) PROGRAM

Provides free transportation and escort service for senior citizens to and from community banks on the first of each month.

PEOPLE'S COOPERATIVE HOUSING PROGRAM

Provides, with federal government aid, decent, low-cost and high-quality housing for Black and poor communities.

PEOPLE'S FREE PLUMBING AND MAINTENANCE PROGRAM

Provides free plumbing and repair services to improve people's homes.

FREE PEST CONTROL

Free household extermination of rats, roaches and other disease-carrying pests and rodents.

OAKLAND COMMUNITY SCHOOL

Provides Black and other oppressed children with a scientific method of thinking about and analyzing things. This method develops basic skills for living in this society.

LIBERATION SCHOOLS: FREE MUSIC AND DANCE PROGRAMS

Provides children free supplementary educational facilities and materials to promote a correct view of their role in the society and provides support for the Music and Dance programs of the Oakland Community School.

CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER

Provides 24-hour child care facilities for infants and children between the ages of 2 months and three years. Youth are engaged in a scientific program to develop their physical and mental facilities at the earliest ages.

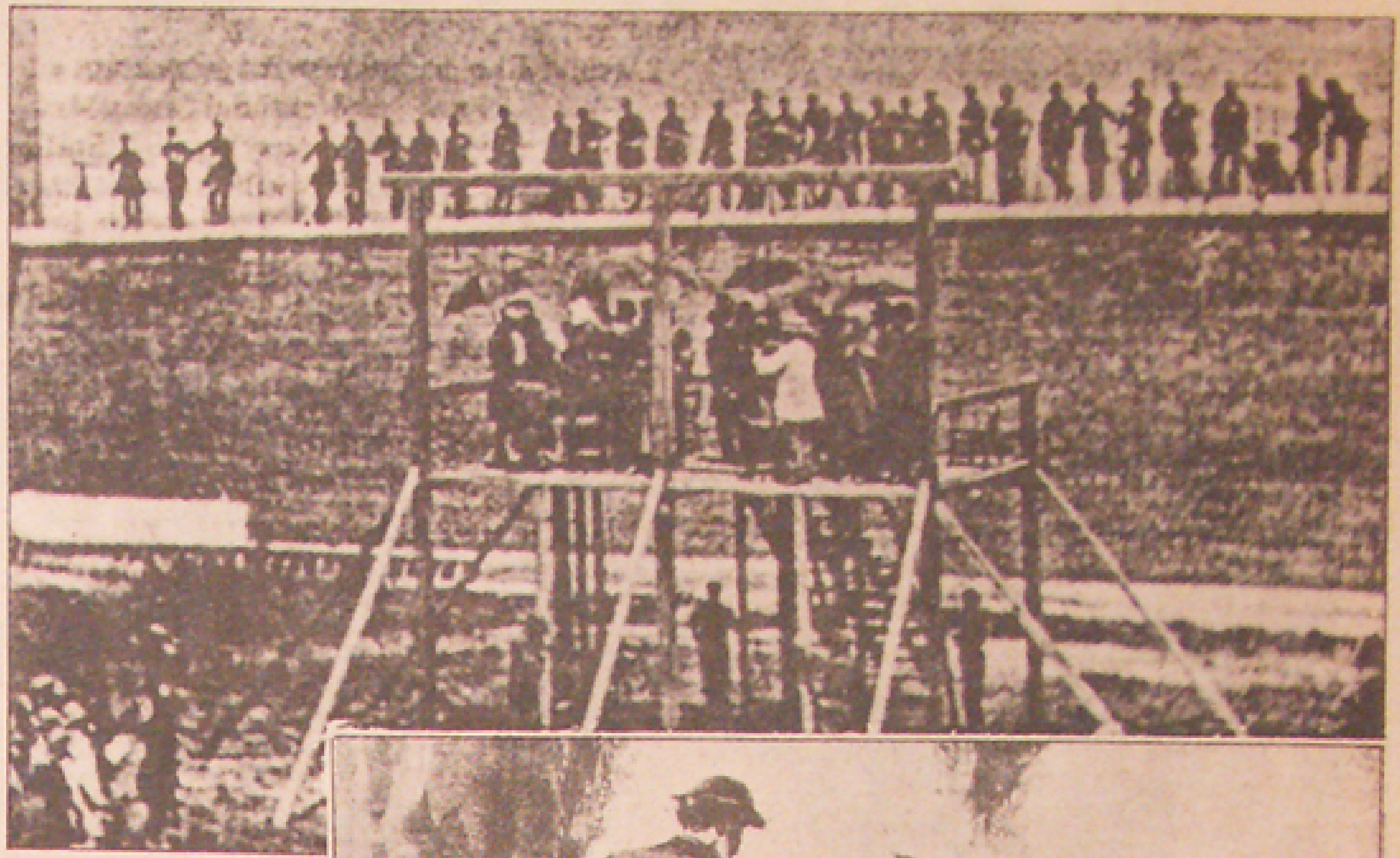


GEORGE JACKSON MEDICAL CLINIC

BPINS photos

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT COMPLICITY IN ASSASSINATION COVER-UP REVEALED

THE LINCOLN CONSPIRACY





Hanging of four alleged Lincoln conspirators (top) and drawing of the April 14, 1865, assassination.

(Washington, D.C.) - Startling new evidence contradicts many of the original government pronouncements relating to the April 14, 1865, assassination of President Abraham Lincoln as well as the view upheld in traditional American history.

After what became known as the Famous Conspiracy Trial of 1865, four people were sentenced to life in prison and four others were sentenced to be hanged within 24 hours for their presumed roles with John Wilkes Booth in the Lincoln assassination. Mary E. Surratt became the first woman in American history to be hanged on July 7.

None of the conspirators were allowed to testify in court. Most were framed by paid government witnesses, according to research efforts by historians in producing the recent Sunn Classic Pictures' film, *The Lincoln Conspiracy*, an accompanying book of the same title, and a "white paper" compiled by an unlikely source, *Police Times*.

Massive rewards were offered for the capture of Booth and other suspects in the assassination plot. The rewards prompted frequent shootings of Booth look-alikes, including the killing of Captain James William Boyd at Garrett's farm in Virginia. After announcing this "Booth" shooting to the press, the government passed off the corpse as that of John Wilkes Booth, according to Sunn's research evidence.

New evidence shows that Booth smuggled bandages quinine, morphia and other medicines from the North to the South.

Contrary to government assertions, Booth was part of an organized conspiracy which wanted Lincoln, Vice President Johnson and Secretary of State William Seward eliminated from office. Booth was the operational leader of four conspiracy groups known as the Maryland planters, the Confederate Leaders, Northern bankers, cotton, and gold speculators, and the Radical Republicans.

Booth was presumably going to kidnap Lincoln and take him to Richmond, Virginia, to force the North to release southern prisoners held in northern jails.

During 1864, this was one of the motives of the Confederate conspiracy group. However, this motive soon disappeared and the new plan advocated by the other conspiracy groups was to kidnap Lincoln and eliminate Lincoln "legally."

The four conspiracy groups each had their own distinct motives. The Maryland planters were infuriated over Lincoln's arrest of Maryland's legislature to prevent them from voting for secession.

The Confederate group wanted to arrange a prisoner exchange to give the South a new incentive to continue the war.

The bankers, cotton and gold speculators needed Lincoln eliminated to permit their multimillion dollar cotton deals to go through.

The Radical Republicans wanted to prevent Lincoln's "soft" peace plan for the South and to prevent southern Democrats from uniting with northern Democrats to defeat them at the polls.

It has been revealed that Col. Lafayette Baker, director of the nation's first secret service, died of arsenic poisoning, administered by his brother-in-law, Wally Pollack. Pollack was a secret agent of the Department of War.

Following Lincoln's assassination, there was a meeting held in Secretary of War Edwin Stanton's office attended by several Radical Republican congressmen. These congressmen read the contents of pages of Booth's diary, which Stanton had removed, and decided that if any of the information was ever made public, their political careers would be ruined, in addition to being tried for conspiracy, treason and murder.

Four days before the assassination, Stanton ignored a warning by Baker that an attempt was to be made on Lincoln's life during the following week.

Lincoln requested that Major Thomas T. Eckert attend the Ford Theatre with him as his official bodyguard on the night of the assassination. Stanton denied the request.

John Parker, who was never reprimanded for leaving his guard post on the night of the assassination, was mysteriously dismissed after Secretary Stanton was fired in 1867.

Further revelations concerning Booth's diary include the fact that it was not discovered on the body of the man shot at Garrett's farm, but five days earlier in Booth's abandoned coat.

The diary was returned to Washington, D.C., by Baker's detectives and was read in Stanton's office on April 24 — four days before a man, purported to be Booth, was shot at Garrett's farm.

According to the government, Booth escaped following the assassination with a companion named David Herold, who was captured on April 26 — 12 days later at Garrett's farm.

New research evidence shows that Herold was captured by Baker's detectives on April 16 — two days after the assassination.

After Herold was arrested, a deal was made with him that if he would cooperate in the locating of Booth, he would not be prosecuted. While in search of Booth, Herold and Confederate agent Capt. James William Boyd escaped.

It is said that during their original escape, David Herold used the alias of Henson and that John Wilkes Booth used the alias Boyd.

REAL MEN

In actuality, all four men existed. The man who rode out of town and joined Booth on the escape route was a man named Edward Henson, not David Herold. Herold and Capt. James William Boyd were travelling together in a somewhat parallel escape route.

Within one hour after the assassination, Stanton had all exits closed out of the capital except the southern route over Navy Yard Bridge which remained open and was the route Booth used to escape.

Evidence now shows that Michael O'Laughlin, John Surratt, Herold and Henson had long been associated with Booth in smuggling activities.

It is said that Lewis Paine attempted to assassinate Secretary of State Seward along with several other occupants of the Seward household.

Bud Hansell was severely knifed during the attack at the Seward household. Hansell was employed by either the War or State Department.

Hansell was also a smuggling cohort of Booth and was involved in the planning of the assassination. Paine and Booth apparently had no part in the Seward attack as it is unlikely that they would have attacked their own cohort.

Booth had numerous links to leading businessmen and politicians of the time. In 1864, he worked with Andrew Johnson, military governor of Tennessee, in an attempt to reinstitute peace negotiations between the North and the South. He had frequent contact with Vice President Johnson's private secretary.

Booth was involved in financial payoffs to Radical Republican congressmen as well as being their leader to kidnap Lincoln. He received money to assist in carrying out the kidnap plot from the Judge Advocate General's office.

He worked with Jay Cooke, who was not only Lincoln's Civil War financier but was part of one of the groups plotting to eliminate Lincoln.

The government contends that the man shot at Garrett's barn was Booth. The man actually shot, evidence now shows, was Capt. James William Boyd. Baker and his men set fire to the barn and shot the occupant hiding there thinking it was Booth, who escaped to freedom.□